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NAKASONE DEPLORES SUSPENSION OF START TALKS

OW090441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0421 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Fukushima Dec 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone appealed to the Soviet Union Friday to come back to the negotiating table for strategic arms reduction.

Nakasone, now on an election campaign tour, told newsmen he regretted the suspension of the START talks very much. The prime minister said he hopes the Soviet Union and the United States reduce their nuclear arms to the lowest possible level and finally to zero.

Moscow Thursday suspended the talks on reducing long-range missiles and bombers without setting a resumption date.

Nakasone said the United States and its allies are ready to make a compromise to produce agreement as affirmed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau during their visits to Japan last month.

The premier referred to trade disputes and said that Japan will take policies in favor of its national interests.

On U.S. requests for Japan to free imports of beef and oranges, Nakasone did not give a direct response but said that the United States and European countries have also taken protectionist policies in agriculture.

In domestic fields, Nakasone said his government will cut spending sharply, stimulate the economy for increased tax revenues, increase non-tax revenues and correct unequal taxation currently in wage earners' unfavor. These measures will help finance a 1 trillion yen (4.3 billion dollar) tax reduction plan which he has promised for fiscal 1984 starting next April 1, Nakasone said.

Nakasone, prime minister and president of the Liberal-Democratic Party, has campaigned across the country since the House of Representatives was dissolved on November 28 for a December 18 general election.

GOVERNMENT CONSIDERING REVISING DEFENSE PLAN

OW081251 Tokyo KYODO in English 1155 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 8 KYODO -- Japan may review its basic defense buildup guideline, which the U.S. describes as "outdated," defense sources said Thursday.

The move for revising the guideline will gain strength next summer when the Defense Agency begins drawing up a new mid-term defense buildup program, the sources said.

The guideline, called the National Defense Program Outline, was decided on in 1976. Since then, it has served as the country's basic defense policy and a guide for procurement of defense equipment by the Self-Defense Forces. The defense sources pointed to both international and domestic factors behind the move for the review.

The U.S. has been critical of the outline, which says the purpose of the SDF is to cope with a "limited and small-scale invasion." The U.S. Defense Department said in a congressional report that the outline made no reference to sea-lane defense and called it "outdated."

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is reported to be in favor of the revision. He apparently considers the current guideline inadequate in coping with the Soviet military buildup in the Far East, the sources said.

Nakasone appears to be thinking that "the current defense concept (under the outline) is a mere arms procurement program without any strategic viewpoint," according to the sources.

But a more substantial reason for the move is the fact that most of the defense build-up goals specified in the outline will likely be achieved even under the current mid-term program covering 1983 to 1987, the sources said.

Taking the Air Self-Defense Force as an example, the number of F-15 fighters will be increased by 75 to some 400 at the end of the program, only 30 short of its goal, the sources said. In the case of the Maritime Self-Defense Force, they said, it will be equipped with 190 P-3C antisubmarine patrol planes compared with the goal of 220. Likewise, the arms equipment levels stipulated in the outline will certainly be attained under the next mid-term buildup program, at the latest, they said.

Against this backdrop, some sectors in the Defense Agency view the amendment to the outline as an "inevitable move," the sources said. The move will, however, invite fierce attacks by opposition parties, which have said any revision of the outline will lead to an "endless defense buildup," they said. Therefore, they said, the result of the forthcoming general election on December 18 will have considerable influence on any such revision of the nation's defense plan.

JCP QUESTIONS PRIME MINISTER IN LETTER

OWO71033 Tokyo JPS in English 0859 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 7 JPS -- The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party lodged an "open question letter" with Prime Minister Nakasone. This was announced by JCP Presidium Chairman Tetsuo Fuwa on December 6 in a press conference in Kobe.

The JCP's "open question letter" is made up of four major pillars: (1) the question of war and peace, (2) the questions of people's living and administrative reform, (3) abuse of position and government offices involved election, and (4) the question of Kakuei Tanaka and political ethics.

JCP Presidium Chairman Fuwa emphasized that questions in which the Japanese people are interested and which have become the focus of the national politics are included in this letter. He also said that the question letter makes clear the points at issue of the general election.

The following questions are included in the four pillars:

I. The question of war and peace. (1) The possibility that Japan may be involved in war under the Japan-U.S. security treaty. (2) Because of Nakasone's speech on a community of sharing a common destiny, it is unavoidable for Japan to develop Japan-U.S. joint operations. (3) The promise of blockading four (?straits), the promise which was given to the U.S. (4) Prime Minister Nakasone's endorsement of the deployment of nuclear missiles to Europe. (5) Growing danger of nuclear war by the "Tokyo declaration" issued by West German Chancellor Kohl and Prime Minister Nakasone. (6) Violation of the Diet resolution calling for "elimination of nuclear weapons". (7) Violation of the three non-nuclear principles. (8) Japanese Government's opposition in the U.N. to the resolution on the prohibition of the first use of nuclear weapons, the resolution condemning nuclear war, and the resolution calling for a halt to nuclear arms expansion. And abstention from voting the resolution on the prevention of nuclear war and the resolution on the promotion of an agreement banning the use of nuclear weapons. (9) Wartime legislation advocated by the Liberal-Democratic Party election pledge. (10) Premier's attitude of showing an approval of U.S. aggression against Grenada, and abstention from voting the U.N. resolution on the problem of Grenada.

(11) Prime Minister Nakasone's high evaluation on the role of "multi national force" in Lebanon, etc.

II. The question of people's living and administrative reform. (1) A fake tax reduction (no more than 150 billion yen tax reduction within this year). (2) Next fiscal year's "tax reduction" totalling [figure indistinct] trillion alleged by the LDP, but this "tax reduction" is to be made in return of an increase of tax. 75 percent of all households will suffer tax increase. Guarantee of no tax increase. (3) Speech on no sanctuary is given to military spending. (4) Achievements of the LDP which has destroyed "green". (5) Slack in counter measures for earthquakes. (6) On liberalization of import of agricultural products, etc.

III. Abuse of position and government offices involved election. (1) On the interest-inducement style electioneering. (2) On the electioneering by mobilizing all government offices, etc.

IV. The question of Kakuei Tanaka and political ethics. (1) On reluctance in touching on the question of Kakuei Tanaka. (2) On the majority party's rejection of present of the resolution on Tanaka, etc.

EPA FORMS COUNCIL ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ISSUE

OW081259 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 8 KYODO -- The Economic Planning Agency (EPA) has set up a council on balance-of-payments problems for a theoretical clarification of how best to redress the current imbalance, especially with the United States.

To that end, the council will undertake a comprehensive analysis of factors behind the imbalance in Japan's external economic relations, including international finance, the mechanism of fluctuations in the exchange value of the yen, and the nation's industrial and trading structures, EPA sources said Thursday.

The council, consisting of economists of the EPA and its economic research institute, plans to complete its study around next summer to have the results of its analysis reflected in economic policy. The U.S. has blamed the low exchange value of the yen against the dollar for the bilateral payments imbalance in favor of Japan. To correct such a situation, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and President Ronald Reagan agreed at their recent talks in Tokyo to create an ad hoc committee of the two countries' fiscal officials regarding the yen-dollar problems.

However, many complicated factors are intertwined in monetary exchange rates such as the current account balance, difference between domestic and overseas money rates, and the inflation rate. There is a strong opinion in Japan that the low exchange value of the yen in relation to the dollar is due mainly to outflow of capital attracted by higher interest rates in the U.S. However, this cannot fully explain the fact that in the latter half of last year, the depreciation of the yen occurred simultaneously with a decline in the U.S. interest rates, the EPA sources said. In recent years, moreover, not only Japan's agricultural policy, but also its industrial and trading structures have become major topics abroad in the context of Japan's trade frictions with other countries.

The council, therefore will analyze these and other wide-ranging factors to find ways to correct the payments disequilibrium, the sources said.

NEW LAW WILL PROTECT COMPUTER SOFTWARE

OW090911 Tokyo KYODO in English 0801 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Tokyo Dec 9 KYODO -- Japan will enact the world's first independent program right law next year to protect computer software and facilitate its development while taking steps to ensure computer security, government officials said Friday. They said the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) hopes to complete preparatory work for the new law by mid-March to submit it to the Diet, Japan's parliament, for approval.

A set of recommendations for ensuring legal protection of software and computer security was presented to MITI by a panel of 24 advisers Friday. The Information Industry Committee of the Industrial Structure Council, an advisory body to the MITI minister, proposed a program right law in light of software's growing role in Japanese society and legal battles over software. Enactment of regulations has become a critical problem with the country spending an estimated 5 trillion yen (21.3 billion dollars) a year for development of software and related purposes.

In the hardware sector, according to MITI, the number of compatible computers installed between 1978 and 1982 more than doubled to reach 120,000 units. Personal computer shipments during the five-year period topped one billion. Along with the skyrocketing hardware growth came a surge of legal suits involving software. A MITI official said pending cases total 44, including 20 which have been filled since the start of the current fiscal year last April.

A trial in the United States involving Japan's Hitachi Ltd. accused of purchasing stolen International Business Machines (IBM) documents has produced an acute need for some sort of measures to legally protect software, although the ministry publicly disavows any relationship between the new law and the IBM espionage case.

The advisory panel called on the government to promote software development and expand utilization of software distribution. The new law, the committee said, should clarify software rights, provide software data and establish a set of basic transaction rules designed to protect users. Software, unlike other products, can manifest itself only when used in computers, is copied easily and requires constant maintenance service. A government official said a program which required a 100 million yen (426,000 dollars) investment for one year can be duplicated in 10 minutes.

The advisory panel, which included several prominent lawyers, pointed out that the existing copyright and patent laws do not fully protect software for they are aimed at enhancing cultural development and technological innovation. The panel urged in a report creation of program-related rights such as rights to use and rights to lend which it said should remain in effect for about 15 years. It also recommended to the government that the MITI minister appoint a program judge to promptly and impartially solve judicial conflict over software.

As for computer security measures, the Information Industry Committee said such measures cover computer technology, facilities housing hardware, and software to physically protect them against natural calamities and effectively manage them. While calling for early revision of the present computer system safety standards, the committee called on the government to introduce a system audit program similar to America's to ensure the computer system's safety, reliability and efficiency.

In any event, the proposed program right law will protect foreign software in Japan, a MITI official said. He added, however, it will not apply to Japanese software when used abroad.

U.S., ISRAELI MOVES AGAINST SYRIA DENOUNCED

SK091043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA) -- The Korean people bitterly denounce the anti-Syria moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and express full support and solidarity for the Syrian people in their just struggle, says NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary.

The author of the commentary notes: 28 planes of a U.S. aircraft carrier bombed positions of the Syrian troops belonging to the Arab peace-keeping forces in Lebanon and the national patriotic forces of Lebanon. The Israeli air pirates perpetrated similar bombings. This is part of their undisguised war moves against Syria and an escalation of anti-Syria manoeuvres. The commentary further says:

The recent bombings show that "peace in the Middle East" and "mediation of the Middle East problem" advertised by the U.S. imperialists are a deception and that they are heinous aggressor and mastermind making the Middle East problem complicated.

The anti-Syria military actions of the U.S. imperialists are a product of the conspiracy between the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists have directly launched the anti-Syria armed intervention under the carefully prepared plan. The air raid of the U.S. imperialists is, in fact, a dangerous signal of war against Syria. It is not fortuitous that Reagan on December 4 made bellicose utterances that they would continue military actions against Syria.

The reckless aggressive moves of the U.S. imperialists and Israel rendered the Middle East situation ever more complicated and created a tense situation in this region which may trigger off a new war. If the U.S. imperialists think that they can vanquish Syria with "strength" and realise their wild ambition for the domination over the Middle East, it is an anachronistic illusion. With nothing can the U.S. imperialists frighten the Syrian people or bring them to their knees. The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors must act with discretion.

MINJU CHOSO' in a commentary stresses that the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists should give up their foolish attempt to invade the Syrian Arab Republic and the Republic of Lebanon and immediately withdraw from all Arab territories, taking along their aggression forces and lethal weapons.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES REMARKS BY REAGAN, VESSEY

SK081528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article headlined "Outcry Over 'Southward Invasion' Is Sophism for Justifying Military Occupation of South Korea," which reads in part:

Reagan, boss of the U.S. imperialists, during his recent South Korean tour, declared that the United States "will strictly observe" its "treaty commitments" to the puppet clique, talking rubbish about "threat from the North" and so forth. Vessey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, who flew into South Korea on the heels of Reagan, cried that the "security" of South Korea was seriously endangered, talking the preposterous lie that we "have an army almost equal to that of the United States in scale." The outcries of the U.S. imperialists over "threat of southward invasion" and "military superiority of the North" are shameless fabrications for misleading public opinion at home and

abroad and deceptive slogans for justifying their occupation of South Korea. As for the threat of aggression on the Korean peninsula, it comes not from the North, but from the South and from the United States across the Ocean. It is not South Korea or the United States but the northern half of Korea that faces the threat of aggression.

A more ridiculous fabrication is the allegation that our military strength is nearly equivalent to that of the U.S. forces in scale. Who would believe the allegation that our country, which is not big, has a military strength equal to that of the United States, which is hastening preparations for a new world war after declaring all regions of the world its "vital zones."

The rumour of "threat of southward invasion" circulated by the U.S. imperialists is a far-fetched allegation devoid of any ground. The U.S. imperialist aggressors crawled into South Korea to vanquish the Korean people and they still remain there because they have not yet given up this sordid ambition. The U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression and war in South Korea have assumed a more vicious nature after the appearance of the bellicose Reagan administration.

After choosing the Korean peninsula as the "foremost bridgehead" for their aggressive global strategy and the "test ground for a showdown of strength" in the 1980's, the U.S. imperialists have steadily built up the armed forces of their troops occupying South Korea and the puppet army and made massive shipments of mass destruction weapons including nuclear arms and combat equipment into South Korea. Reagan framed this time even a plot to bring even cruise missiles and neutron weapons into South Korea. Reagan and Co. resorted to open nuclear blackmail, declaring that they "will not rule out" the use of nuclear weapons in Korea. All the facts vividly prove that it is the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets who pursue a new war in Korea and there actually exists not "threat of southward invasion," but threat of northward invasion. It is an invariable stand and policy of our party and the government of the republic to achieve the reunification of the country not by use of arms, but by peaceful means.

VRPR DISCUSSES RECENT 'WAR EXERCISES' IN SOUTH

SK080952 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Dialogue between unidentified announcer and Madam Yun from the feature program "Focus on Topics"]

[Text] [Announcer] Instigated by the U.S. imperialists, the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to provoke a new war have recently reached a very reckless phase, incurring great repercussions at home and abroad. In this hour, we will discuss this with Madam Yun of this broadcasting station. The maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring have recently become more brazen and intensified than ever before, reaching a reckless phase. I would like to first review the development of this situation. Would you explain this?

[Madam Yun] Since the U.S. boss of war Reagan flew into South Korea in November this year, repeatedly held secret war conference with traitor Chon Tu-hwan, inspected the frontline area along the Military Demarcation Line, and returned home, the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to provoke a new war have reached a very adventurous, reckless phase. The junket to South Korea by war maniac Reagan was an aggressive, war junket designed to review and confirm the status of war preparations on the spot and to accelerate preparations for a war of northward invasion. To take a follow-up action on Reagan's visit to South Korea, war maniacs, including Pacific Commander in Chief Crowe, U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman Vessey, and Chief of U.S. Naval Operations James Watkins, have flown into South Korea one after another and repeatedly held aggressive war conferences, fanning war zeal.

Encouraged by this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically hellbent on maneuvers to provoke a new war. Since Reagan returned home, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has babbled about a nonexistent southward invasion, fanning war zeal. It is even clamorously babbling about retaliation and chastisement. Having visited a certain Air Force unit on 5 December and having watched a test flight of an F-16 plane, villain Chon Tu-hwan said that security on the Korean peninsula is directly linked to that of the United States and that the joint combat posture and cooperative system of the South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces should be flawless, fully revealing his color as a war executor for the United States.

[Announcer] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantically running amok to mobilize all manpower and material resources in South Korea to provoke a new war.

[Madam Yun] That is right. The Chon Tu-hwan ring tried to forcibly pass the bill on the resources management law last year at the National Assembly. In the face of protest from various social circles, saying that this law resembles the wartime mobilization law formulated by the Japanese imperialists in the past, it used a delaying tactic to South Korea, however, it is attempting to forcibly pass this law at the National Assembly by changing its name into a national emergency law. Despite objections from patriotic businessmen, the Chon Tu-hwan ring plans to build a 10-meter-wide and 24-kilometer-long military road on the highland over 500 meters above sea level on the average in the frontline area. Thus, it seeks a war of northward invasion.

It has sent Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong to the United States to beg for more aid. Defense Minister Yun Song-min is carrying out mendicant diplomatic activities with his masters, saying that he would send someone somewhere when the 700 South Korean tanks from the pilot project are to be delivered.

[Announcer] Since Reagan's junket to South Korea, the exchange of visits between U.S. war maniacs and South Korean stooges and the war exercises for northward invasion between the South Korean and U.S. forces in South Korea have become frequent on a large scale.

[Madame Yun] That is right. In the wake of Reagan's junket to South Korea and the exchange of visits by war maniacs, the Chon Tu-hwan ring's war exercises for northward invasion have been staged frequently, assuming a very reckless nature and reaching a new phase. A directive on taking a combat posture has been issued to air force units, leading the situation to the verge of war -- to a touch-and-go state. When we review recent war exercise rackets, we can see that, under the command of the commander of the U.S. aggressive forces in South Korea, many Army and Air Force units, such as Sure-Victory, Eagle Unit and Chungjong Unit of the Army and Air Force 8249th unit, have staged war exercises, simulating an attack on North Korea. In particular, 250 sophisticated aircraft, including F-16 and B-52 planes, from U.S. Air Force bases in Japan, the Philippines, and Guam participated in the joint South Korea-U.S. air exercise that was conducted from 29 November to 1 December. This shows that the maneuvers of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to provoke a new war have reached a very reckless phase.

[Announcer] What is the aim of the reckless maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to provoke a new war?

[Madam Yun] These maneuvers are the result of the foolish attempt of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to extricate itself from an irrevocable crisis. The Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to find a way out of its increasing international isolation and deepening political crisis by stepping up maneuvers to provoke a new war of northward invasion on the pretext of the threat of nonexistent southward invasion.

The hidden motive of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is frantically running amok to provoke a new war, is to overcome the deepening political crisis. It is well known to the world that the incident involving a Korean airline plane and killing 269 people was the product of a murderous drama jointly staged by the U.S. CIA and the Chon Tu-hwan ring to detect military secrets by using a private passenger plane. When voices were raised to denounce and condemn this act, a fact was revealed to the world that the explosion at the National Cemetery in Burma was another murderous drama staged by Chon Tu-hwan, enraging and astonishing the people of the world. People from all walks of life have raised their voices in denunciation, saying: Having occupied a presidential seat by brutally murdering citizens in Kwangju, Chon Tu-hwan is trying to prolong his term of office by staging a murderous drama of dragging his confidants overseas to kill them. The method of dragging confidants to a foreign country to kill them and of picking quarrels with North Korea is the copy of the method used by Pak Chong-hui to offer his wife as a political sacrifice. The former was more cunning than the latter.

Progressive journalists in the international community have exposed the truth of this murderous drama, irrevocably driving traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a ringleader of this murderous drama, into a corner.

The murderous drama staged by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in Burma has seriously agitated and worried politicians. An increasing number of Chon Tu-hwan's confidants said: We do not know when we will die while following Chon Tu-hwan. What a foolish act to follow Chon Tu-hwan to die unnoticed! Chon Tu-hwan once served as the commander of the Army Security Command. He does not worry about killing several of his confidants.

To survive, we have to eliminate Chon Tu-hwan first. This has made Chon Tu-hwan uneasy and panic-stricken. This is the increasing crisis the Chon Tu-hwan regime faces. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is trying to find a way out of this crisis by frantically maneuvering to provoke a new war on the pretext of the threat of nonexistent southward invasion.

[Announcer] The wicked, hidden motive of the frantic maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to provoke a new war in accordance with the U.S. policy of aggression and war is to strangle the daily increasing spirit of the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle among people from all walks of life.

[Madam Yun] The wicked, hidden motive of the reckless maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to provoke a new war is to crush the increasing anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan spirit among our people so as to divert the attention of the people and to strangle anti-U.S., antigovernment forces. As is already known, prior to Reagan's junket to South Korea, the U.S. Cultural Center in Taegu received a bombing attack. Prior to and after Reagan's junket to South Korea, many patriotic college and high school students throughout the country, including Seoul and Kwangju, staged anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggles, and patriotic people from all walks of life joined the anti-U.S., anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle in support of these students. Frightened by this and spreading the theory on the threat of nonexistent southward invasion, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been hellbent on maneuvers to provoke a new war so that it can divert the attention of the people.

[Announcer] Such being the situation, the reckless maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to make war preparations in accordance with directives from the United States are an intolerable crime that has enraged and astonished the people.

[Madam Yun] That is right. The frantic maneuvers carried out by the Chon Tu-hwan ring instigated by the U.S. imperialists are a brazen challenge to the people at home and abroad who demand peace and peaceful reunification in this land and are an intolerable crime designed to impose the disasters of war on our people. Because of this, the people from all walks of life oppose and reject the maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring to lead

the situation to the verge of war -- to a touch-and-go state -- as an intolerable treachery.

The people should be vigilant against the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, a group of their stooges, to provoke a new war to impose the disasters of a nuclear war on our people and should continuously struggle to check and thwart these maneuvers, to banish the U.S. imperialists from this land, and to expel the Chon Tu-hwan ring from the seat of power.

[Announcer] That is right. Now, it is time to close. Thank you.

CHON'S EXPORT DAY REMARKS CALLED FALSE TRUMPETING

SK061102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan a few days ago set the stage for a "celebration of day of export" and claimed that the South Korean economy had laid "a foundation for a stable growth" and that the "cherished desire for equilibrium between revenue and expenditure" had been realized, with the gap in the international payments narrowing. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that this is a barefaced lie completely reversing the South Korean reality. Pointing out that the South Korean economy has been driven into a chaotic crisis by the colonial enslavement policy of the U.S. imperialists and the anti-popular misrule of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, the author of the commentary says:

As for the international payments about which traitor Chon Tu-hwan reeled off rubbish, it is in the worst tangle. The trade deficit of South Korea is widening constantly due to excess of import and sharp increase of foreign debts. It is expected to go far beyond the 3,000 million dollar mark at the end of the year.

The puppet also spun out trash about the "increase" of national income" that day. But this was also a hollow trumpeting. It is a pipe dream to increase "national income" in South Korea where production shrinks, enterprises go bankrupt in groups and exploitation and plunder are intensified. It is the height of sarcasm for the traitor to twang the harp of "increase of national income."

The false trumpeting of traitor Chon Tu-hwan is aimed at concealing the daily deepening economic bankruptcy resulting from his anti-popular misrule and winning the favor of the people and thus lulling their anti-"government" sentiments. But, with no amount of idle chatter about "growth" can the Chon Tu-hwan group conceal its crimes in having driven the South Korean economy into chaos and imposed famine and poverty upon the people or deceive and make a mockery of the people.

HUMAN RIGHTS WEEK IN SOUTH KOREA RIDICULED

SK091023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique holds "government" functions called "day of human rights" every year, advertizing that liberties and rights of people are ensured in South Korea. But the dark reality of South Korea where savage violation of human rights and fascist arbitrariness hold sway fully reveals the deceptive nature of the puppets' clamouring.

In South Korea the present rulers established the most fascist and anti-democratic military dictatorship. The traitor Chon Tu-hwan staged the "December 12 army purge coup", the May 17 violence and the Kwangju bloodbath under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists and usurped the puppet regime.

The "new Constitution," a more fascist replica of the "Yusin Constitution," the "national security law," the "law on special measures for renovation of political climate," the "basic law on the press," the "law on assembly and demonstration" and many other new and revised fascist laws never allow the existence of democratic political parties and public organisations and totally ban political activities of democratic figures in South Korea.

According to data, the fascist clique arrested more than 66,000 people in the one year and more around the Kwangju incident, and now detain many people in concentration camps under the pretext of "custody for public peace" invoking the murderous "social protection law" and intensify repression and persecution.

The suppression of the political activities of Kim Tae-chung, a Christian and conservative politician, for democracy in society shows what a graveyard of human rights South Korea has become. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique persecuted president of the defunct New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam, Mun Ik-hwan, Ham Sok-hon and tens of others dissident figures of the political and religious circles in May by keeping them under house arrest or detaining them in solitary rooms of hospital.

The fascist clique passed capital punishment and heavy penalties upon the patriotic students and people who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan, a machine of ideological and cultural aggression of U.S. imperialism, in March last year and fabricated such cases as "case of the democratic workers federation," "case of the democratic students federation," "porim case" and "case of the Aram society" and penalised or murdered many patriots and people. According to data, students who are detained in prisons because of their participation in the righteous struggle for independence and democracy in South Korean society number more than 2,000. The fascist clique arrested 145 students of 17 universities who staged an anti-U.S. struggle before Reagan's South Korean tour.

Due to the anti-popular fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan clique, guiltless people are subjected to a miserable lot in South Korea. Some time ago, a youth surnamed Yi in Seoul was killed because he protested against unreasonable "checkup" of puppet police and a girl surnamed Yu hired at a bar in Tongjak District, Seoul, was severely beaten because she protested against the puppet clique and the employer who forced her to sell her body. This is part of violation of human rights in South Korea. Facts prove that due to the fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, South Korea has turned into a graveyard of human rights where the liberties and rights of people are ruthlessly trampled underfoot and a living hell at the end of the 20th century.

CONTINUED FOREIGN CAPITAL INVESTMENTS IN SOUTH FLAYED

SK090440 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique plans to induce "public loans" amounting to 1,180 million dollars next year, according to a radio report from Seoul. Owing to the puppet clique's treacherous induction of foreign capital, the South Korean economy has become unable to operate without depending on foreign countries for fund, equipment and raw materials and South Korea reduced to a "kingdom of foreign debts" in the world. As a result of the moves of the military fascist clique to maintain its remaining days by clinging to foreign capital, the amount of South Korea's foreign debts increase more than 100 million dollars a year and its economic subjugation is further accentuated.

SOUTH'S CRACKDOWN ON STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS NOTED

REUTER Cited

SK070444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2208 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 7 (KCNA) -- More than 400 students and people demonstrated in Seoul on December 4 against the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, according to a REUTER report. That day the demonstrators came out of a downtown church in Seoul, shouting "Down with the dictator Chon Tu-hwan. They also paraded, calling for "free press and free activity of trade unions" and "release of jailed students and dissidents," said the foreign report.

Upset by the anti-"government" demonstration of students and people who had valiantly turned out again in the central part of Seoul in defiance of the harsh suppression, the military fascist clique drove out a large police force to disperse the demonstration and frantically cracked down upon demonstrators. That day police took a dozen people.

CPRF Denunciation

SK090436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 9 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No. 268 on December 8 denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for mobilizing armed police to brutally suppress the anti-"government" action of patriotic students and citizens of Seoul on December 4 and arresting more than 10 of them.

Noting that the demonstration held at a time when the fascist suppression was intensified as never before around Reagan's tour of South Korea was a righteous struggle reflecting the unanimous desire and demand of the South Korean people to take back human dignity and restore downtrodden democracy and the right to existence, the information said. This notwithstanding, the South Korean military fascist clique suppressed the demonstrators with the bayonet. This is another unpardonable fascist rampage challenging justice and stifling freedom and democracy.

This clearly proves that the Chon Tu-hwan group's advertisement of "democratic politics" and "political development" is a fiction and lie and the independence and democratisation of South Korean society and genuine freedom of the people and their happy life are unthinkable unless this group is got rid of.

The Chon Tu-hwan group must clearly realize that its fascist suppression today will lead it to destruction in the end, stop the foolish suppression, set free all the arrested and detained guiltless people and step down from power, as demanded by the South Korean people.

MINJU CHOSON Commentary

SK081028 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 8 (KCNA) -- The South Korean fascist clique on December 4 brutally cracked down upon students and citizens who were staging [words indistinct] anti-"government" demonstration in downtown Seoul and arrested a dozen people. In this connection MINJU CHOSON today comes out with a commentary, which brands it as a wanton challenge to democracy and patriotism and an unpardonable fascist violence. The author of the commentary says:

The South Korean students and people rose up again in a struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique and for the democratisation of society. This is an entirely just struggle reflecting the realities of South Korean society.

It can never be considered a crime that the students and citizens held a powerful anti-"government" demonstration in downtown Seoul, shouting the slogan "Down with Chon Tu-hwan!" but the Chon Tu-hwan group savagely suppressed their patriotic struggle, regarding it as a crime. This is a fascist atrocity which can be committed only by the human butchers and ignorant hooligans bereft of reason.

In brutally cracking down upon the righteous action of the South Korean people, the Chon Tu-hwan group seeks to prop up the tottering fascist ruling system and realise its wild ambition for a long-term office at any cost.

Facts bespeak that the "establishment of a democratic climate" and "pursuance of political development" advertised by Chon Tu-hwan the traitor, availing himself of every chance, are nothing but a crafty trick for concealing his ugly nature and reinforcing the fascist ruling system. The Chon Tu-hwan group must not resort to brutal fascist suppression but immediately release the illegally arrested and imprisoned students and people of various strata and step down from power without delay as demanded by the South Korean people.

SOVIET MEASURE ON NUCLEAR ISSUE SUPPORTED

SK030457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 3 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang, December 3 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today runs a signed commentary titled "U.S. Imperialists Must Immediately Stop Reckless Nuclear War Provocation Moves," which says in full:

These days the U.S. imperialists are getting overheated in nuclear war preparations in Asia, Europe and all other parts of the world, resorting to ever more undisguised aggressive and belligerent moves. This gravely endangers world peace and security.

The United States which had held talks in Geneva with the Soviet Union on the limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles from November 30, 1981, started deploying medium-range nuclear missiles some time ago in West Germany, Britain and Italy as they had planned in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the world peaceloving people. This made it impossible to continue the talks.

As a result of the suspension of the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear missiles due to the unjust moves of the U.S. imperialists, the situation in Europe is growing ever more tense and the danger of nuclear war increasing day by day contrary to the desire of people in this region for European peace and security. The U.S. imperialists' foolhardy deployment of new type attack nuclear weapons such as "Pershing II" and cruise missiles in Europe shows that they are persistently following the policy of "strength" against other countries.

Under the prevailing situation, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in his statement dated November 24 bitterly denounced the U.S. imperialists' moves to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and declared that the USSR would take a series of counter-measures.

In the statement he said that since the new U.S. missiles pose a nuclear threat to the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries, the Soviet Union would not participate in the talks on limitation of medium-range nuclear missiles, revoke its unilateral step concerning the problem of freezing the deployment of missiles to create favourable conditions for the talks, step up the preparations for deploying long-range mobile tactical missiles in the territories of the German Democratic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and deploy Soviet nuclear means in oceans and seas directed against the U.S. mainland.

This is a just step to defend the security of the Soviet Union and other European socialist countries and peace in Europe and the world.

The U.S. imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves pose a grave menace to peace and security in Asia, too. In accordance with their plan for aggression on Asia, the U.S. imperialists have built many aggressive military bases in military strategic vantage-points in Asia and their vicinities and deployed huge aggression forces there and are ceaselessly perpetrating military threat and intervention against Asian countries.

In particular, they are keeping hold on South Korea as their colony and turning it into a nuclear forward base for aggression. The United States has already deployed more than 1,000 nuclear warheads in South Korea and schemes to introduce "Pershing II" and cruise missiles and even neutron weapons and is staging provocative military exercises with the South Korean puppets against the DPRK almost every day. This is designed to execute its nuclear war plan.

The U.S. imperialists are hurrying up the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance to realize their aggressive designs on Korea and Asian countries.

Reagan's tour of South Korea and Japan some time ago clearly shows how desperately the U.S. imperialists try to strengthen their colonial military fascist rule in South Korea, unleash a new war in Korea, round off the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and encircle and attack the socialist countries.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and belligerent moves, Korea and Europe are both faced with a grave danger of nuclear war. This situation makes it incumbent upon the peoples of the socialist countries and other peaceloving people of the world to intensify the struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' moves of aggression and nuclear war and safeguard world peace and security.

The U.S. imperialists must lend an ear to the just voices of the world peaceloving people against nuclear war, immediately stop their criminal deployment of new nuclear missiles in Asia and Europe and withdraw their nuclear weapons and aggression forces from South Korea and all other parts of the world. If the U.S. imperialists persistently follow a war policy, expanding nuclear arms in defiance of the warnings of the socialist countries and the world peaceloving people, it would mean digging up their own graves.

XINHUA CITED ON CPV MONUMENT PROJECT IN DPRK

SK050103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0852 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] Beijing December 2 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY on December 2 reported under the title "Friendship Tower To Be Extended in Korea" the start of the project to extend the friendship tower. The project to extend the friendship tower commemorating the contributions of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the struggle resisting America and aiding Korea and symbolic of the blood-cemented friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples was started recently in Korea, says the paper.

Noting that a chief engineer in charge of the project said Korea decided to extend the tower to reflect the Korean people's warm feelings for remembering forever the undying feats of the Chinese People's Volunteers in Korea and the Korea-China friendship developed on to a new stage, in line with the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the instructions of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the paper says:

The friendship tower erected at the foot of Moran Hill, Pyongyang, capital of Korea, was built on October 25, 1959, on the ninth anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war.

When completed, the tower will stand as tall as 30 meters from the original stand and cover a ground area of 50,000 square meters as against the original 20,000, while maintaining its original shape. The project is expected to be completed before the 34th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean war which falls on October 25, 1984. The grave of and monument to Luo Shengjiao in Songchon County, South Pyongan Province, were rebuilt and extended in Korea some time ago.

GREETINGS SENT TO LAO LEADERS ON LPDR ANNIVERSARY

Kim Il-song Greet's Leaders

SK020154 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2237 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on December 1 to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the LPDR, on the 8th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The message reads:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, I extend warm congratulations to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Lao people on the 8th anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Since the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the Lao people have confidently advanced along the road of building a new life and registered big successes in liquidating the leftovers of the colonial rule, transforming the country on socialist lines and building socialism. Today the fraternal Lao people are actively striving to successfully fulfil the First Five-Year Plan under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane.

The Korean people are rejoiced at the successes made by the Lao people in the building of the national economy and national culture and sincerely wish them greater success in their future struggle to turn their country into a prospering socialist state. Availing myself of this opportunity, I express the belief that the friendly relations forged between the Korean and Lao peoples in the common struggle against imperialism will steadily consolidate and develop.

Ho Tam Greet's Phoun Sipaseut

SK020524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA) -- Ho Tam, vice-premier and foreign minister, sent message of greetings to Phoun Sipaseuth, vice-premier and foreign minister of Laos on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

The message says that the Korean and Lao peoples formed bonds of friendship in the anti-U.S. joint struggle and have steadily strengthened and developed them. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will develop more favourably in the future, the message sincerely wishes the foreign minister and the Lao people greater success in the struggle for firmly defending the country's sovereignty, national independence and new system and building a peaceful, independent and unified socialist Laos.

CUBAN ARMED FORCES 27TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

Embassy Reception

SK060430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 6 (KCNA) -- Ramon Chong Sanchez, military attache of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a reception at the Ongnyu Restaurant on the evening of December 5 on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of Day of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Invited to it were Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk and Major General Yi Hong-sun of the Korean People's Army, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han, other personages concerned and military attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas was present.

Military attache Ramon Chong Sanchez and Lieutenant General Pak Chung-kuk spoke at the reception.

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution.

O Chin-u Greets Castro

SK020516 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 2 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message of greetings to General Raul Castro Ruz, minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 27th anniversary of the Day of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces.

The message says that the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces firmly defends the gains of revolution, heightening vigilance against the aggressive moves of the U.S.-led imperialists. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two armies will grow stronger and develop, the message sincerely wishes the Cuban minister greater success in his responsible work for increasing the defence capacity of the country.

NODONG SINMUN COMMEMORATES FOUNDING OF ROMANIA

SK011043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Text] Pyongyang December 1 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 65th anniversary of the formation of the state of single nationality of Romania. Pointing out that the formation of the state of single nationality of Romania was an event which proved once again the truth of history that no force can break the desire and will of a people, the author of the article says:

65 years have passed since then. Today tremendous changes have taken place in Carpathia-Danube area, which the Romanian nation who had fought for independence and unity in the past could not imagine. The Romanian people have become the master of their destinies and an independent people. Under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, they are making a powerful advance, firmly rallied around the Romanian Communist Party. Romania is actively striving to ensure peace and security in Europe and international detente. The peoples of Korea and Romania are class brothers and comrades-in-arms struggling for the cause of socialism and communism.

The repeated significant meetings and historic talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have brought the excellent friendly and cooperative relations between the parties and peoples of the two countries to a higher stage. Our two peoples greatly are rejoiced over and proud of this. They will in the future, too, advance, firmly joining hands under the banner of chajusong (independence).

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

SK021234 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has extended appreciation to the workers, engineers, and supporting workers who are engaged in the construction of the railroad siding between Ilsin and Nodong in North Hamgyong Province.

On 24 November, a ceremony delivering the letter of appreciation from the great leader, starting operations at Ilsin coal mine, and opening the new railroad siding was held on the site. Placed respectfully on the front wall of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Posted at the meeting place were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK."

The meeting was participated in by Comrade Chon Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and responsible secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party; Kim Yong-yun, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; and Kye Hyong-myong, deputy minister of coal industry; and concerned functionaries along with the employees at the Ilsin coal mine, construction workers, and supporting workers. The meeting began with the singing in chorus of the song of General Kim Il-song.

At the meeting, Comrade Cho Se-ung delivered the great leader's letter of appreciation to the workers, engineers, and supporting workers who are engaged in the construction of a railroad siding between Ilsin and Nodong in North Hamgyong Province.

As the strip of red cloth hung in front of a train that was to run on the siding was cut, the train slowly left Ilsin station in North Hamgyong Province.

Following a report by (Kong In-tae), vice chairman of the North Hamgyong provincial economic guidance committee, on the start of operations at Ilsin coal mine and on opening of the newly built railroad siding at the meeting, there was a debate.

The reporter and those who participated in the debate said that the start of operation at the Ilsin coal mine and the opening of a new railroad siding are significant in meeting the fast-increasing demand for coal and in providing residents in this region with convenience of transport.

They talked about the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has clearly elucidated to them the means and direction for the development of the Ilsin coal mine which has a large deposit of high calorie coal and about him sending them the necessary machines and equipment.

Also, they noted the fact that the glorious party center has sent a group of able scientists and technicians and a strong construction force to them so as to build the new coal mine in a modern way and that he has taken warm care of the coal miners and construction workers in their working conditions and in their living.

They said that the coal miners, construction workers, and supporting workers at the mine -- encouraged by these facts -- have energetically hastened the development of the new coal mine by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle with the help of their single-track determination to loyally pay back the great expectation and consideration of the great leader and our party.

They noted that the workers at the Ilsin coal mine have overfulfilled plans every year by heightening the degree of mechanization in tunneling and by introducing rational blasting methods suitable to the conditions of the rocks and that they have built the Ilsin pit and Toksin pit in a modern way.

And the construction workers and supporting workers at the No 3 coal mine construction station under the northern district's coal mining complex, they said, have displayed labor exploits in the construction of a new railroad siding and ground construction.

They also said that they were offering the highest honor and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center who always are leading our people on a single road of revolution.

Saying that the coal mine starting operation faces a task of normalizing the production of coal at a high degree, they pointed out that the coal mine should always have a stock of coal that can last more than 3 years by giving priority to tunneling rather than to extracting the coal through energetically launching the high-speed tunneling movement.

They also said that the coal mine should guarantee successful production of coal by thoroughly implementing the party's guideline of replacing the tunneling equipment with large and modern equipment, by conducting well the technological management for the coal cutting pits, and by positively adopting advanced ways of coal production.

They said that all the units at the coal mine should vigorously launch the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to emulate the examples set by unheralded heroes so as to make the flame of the speed battle flare up vigorously at every workshop.

They said that all the coal miners should emulate the noble revolutionary spirit displayed by the heroes in the art films such as "Always Single-minded," "Oath of That Day," "Year of Chonan," and "Braving the Ordeals" and should fulfill the target of the daily and monthly coal production plans without fail by displaying the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality in the implementation of the party's guideline.

They stressed that all the functionaries, workers, and engineers at the coal mine should loyally pay back the great political trust and expectation of the great leader and the glorious party center by making endless new innovations in the production of coal under the high flames of creating the speed of the 1980's.

The meeting adopted a letter of pledge.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-U.S. TALKS END -- Pyongyang November 25 (KCNA) -- A plenary session of the Soviet-U.S. talks on questions of limiting nuclear Arms in Europe was held in Geneva on November 23, according to a TASS report. In the course of the session the Soviet delegation stated that it was stopping the talks without designation of its next date. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 25 Nov 83 SK]

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMENTS ON RANGOON SENTENCES

SK091203 Seoul YONHAP in English 1052 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 9 (YONHAP) -- South Korea Friday termed the death sentence meted out by the Burmese Special Court to two North Koreans for the Oct. 9 bomb attack "a matter of reasonable consequence resulting from fair trial proceedings."

The Foreign Ministry authorities commented that the Burmese court gave justice according to Burmese criminal laws.

Two North Koreans, Army Major Chin Mo, 30, and Captain Kang Min-chol, 28, were sentenced to death Friday in connection with the Rangoon bomb explosion which killed 21 people, including four South Korean Cabinet ministers.

CHON STRESSES YEAR-END VIGILANCE AT FRONTLINE

SK090001 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan called for the strengthening of year-end vigilance on possible North Korean provocations when he visited the Second U.S. Infantry Division and Korean Army and Marine Corps units yesterday.

After receiving a briefing from Maj Gen Henry Doctor, commander of the U.S. division, President Chon said Korean and U.S. forces should closely cooperate to deter any North Korean provocations. Anticipating an increase in North Korean provocations during the year-end period, he stressed the need for strengthened vigilance at the frontline areas. He was accompanied by Gen Robert W. Sennewald, commander of the ROK-U.S. combined Forces in Korea, when he visited the U.S. division. He received a 21-gun salute and reviewed an honor guard ceremony.

Saying that the strategic importance of the Pacific region is growing, the president stressed that the duty of American soldiers in Korea is to protect world peace and stability in this area. President Chon warned against the possibility of becoming lax during the Christmas and New Year season when he visited Korean Army and Marine units.

The Armed Forces should save budget spending through efficient management to make greater investments in the modernization of the weapons system and the strengthening of combat capabilities. "This is the only way to hold advantage over the enemy," the chief executive said.

N. KOREAN SILENCE ON INFILTRATORS NOTED

SK081212 Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul -- Dec. 8 (YONHAP) -- North Korea continues to remain silent on the Dec. 3 capture of two sea-borne North Korean infiltrators as of Thursday when the two North Koreans, now under investigation, revealed their infiltration operations and personal identities.

The NAEWOE PRESS, an official North Korea watcher, said that the latest abortive North Korean infiltration attempt apparently put the Pyongyang regime in a difficult situation for finding excuses and passing responsibility on to others since South Korean authorities have already obtained confessions from the two North Korean spies and other clear evidence in the case.

Two North Korean armed agents were captured and their spy boat was sunk in waters off Pusan, about 430 kms from Seoul, late Saturday.

Whenever South Korea announces the arrest of North Korean spies, the "Voice of Unification and Revolution Party," North Korea's anti-South Korean propaganda arm is quick to blare out deceiving disclaimers. The NODONG SINMUN, North Korean Workers Party newspaper, and other official news media also used to follow suit, charging that South Korea was attempting to hold Pyongyang responsible for any provocation.

TAEGU BOMBING BLAMED ON N. KOREAN AGENTS

SK082327 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] The bombing incident in the American Cultural Center in Taegu in September was determined to have been plotted by North Korean terrorists, the Counter-infiltration Operations Center (CIOC) announced yesterday.

The CIOC said that the terrorists now undergoing hard terror training in North Korea have been criticized by Pyongyang leaders for having failed to successfully carry out the bombing in Rangoon, Burma by their comrades in October. The CIOC said that such facts were learned as the two North Korean infiltrators who were captured alive in Pusan last week had confessed the latest situation in the North.

The two infiltrators -- Chon Chung-nam, 27, and Yi Sang-kyu, 23 -- who are now being questioned by the military investigation authorities, were quoted as confessing that they heard while receiving espionage training in Wonsan that the bombing in Taegu U.S. Cultural Center was successful. According to the CIOC announcement made based on the statement by the two North Korean agents, Pak Chang-sik, 27, an expert in radio communications and codebooks, informed them of the Taegu incident in late October. The bombing incident in the library of the American Cultural Center took place on Sept. 22, killing one person and injuring five others.

The two captured infiltrators said that they had received a news from So Ye-hwa, 45, an espionage training instructor in Hwangto Island off Wonsan, in mid-November that two of their terrorists involved in the Rangoon blast had been arrested.

The terrorists from the North failed to completely implement the bombing in Rangoon as they detonated the remote-controlled bombs only coinciding with the trumpet call without confirming the "face," the infiltrators were quoted as saying based on their information they obtained before dispatched to the South.

The "face" must be referring to President Chon Tu-hwan. the bombing was determined to be a plot aimed at assassinating President Chon. The Oct. 9 attack in Rangoon killed 21 persons, including 17 Korean leading figures.

Kang Min-chol and Chin Mo, the two North Korean agents arrested in Burma, are expected to face death sentences each by the Burmese court, possibly today, for their crimes of the mass killing. The two agents now standing before the court in Burma have been critically criticized for having also failed to blow themselves up before being arrested. But most of the North Korean agents observed that it was natural for Burma to take strong actions against Pyongyang as the bombing killed not only South Koreans but several Burmese leaders, although Rangoon and Pyongang have long maintained close relations.

The two infiltrators last week also revealed, according to the CIOC, that the 80-ton North Korean boat which was sunk in the East Sea in August was to take espionage agents to Japan. To that end, the ship disguised as a Japanese fishing boat, but she approached the Ullung-do Island, the two infiltrators said, adding that 20 persons were on board the ship at that time.

All people aboard "mother ship" of a spy boat were reported dead. They included Ho Yong-tok, 28, skipper of the spy boat who married one week ago; Yi Nam-chol, 29, and Son Chong-myong, 30, both crew members of the ship; Chon Pyong-chil, 29, escort of the agents; and Yi Ho-sil, 40, an engineer. The North Korean ship was sunk on Aug. 13, when a ROK helicopter returned fire with air-to-surface missiles in legitimate self-defense because the northern ship ignored signal and fired a burst of heavy machine gun fire.

They also disclosed that North Korean agents have to undergo very hard training in separate camps to test again the methods and skills required to penetrate into the South. They said that they had demonstrated the infiltration skills in model districts set up very similar to those in Pusan for 45 days between Oct. 16 and Nov. 30 in the training camp in Wonsan. They left Wonsan on Nov. 30.

When encountered by the southern guards and people, they said, they were told by the camp leaders to use daggers, silencer-equipped pistols, hand grenades and all other possible weapons to kill them.

COSTA RICAN AMBASSADOR DENOUNCES RANGOON BOMBING

SK081222 Seoul YONHAP in English 1205 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Seoul, Dec. 8 (YONHAP) -- Costa Rican Ambassador Eduardo Con Sanchun denounced Thursday the Oct. 9 North Korean bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, as a "criminal act against humanity," which led his country to break off diplomatic relations with North Korea.

Terming his government's decision "a very wise and righteous action," the ambassador stressed that Costa Rica censures all international terrorism and violence. In a press conference held at the Costa Rican Embassy here, the lawyer-turned diplomat said his government's action was an expression of the nation's friendly relations and solidarity with South Korea as well as a philosophical ideal and respect for peace.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry announced Wednesday that Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez gave formal notice on Dec. 2 to South Korean Sports Minister Yi Yong-ho of his government's decision to sever diplomatic ties with Pyongyang as of Dec. 5. Yi was visiting the Latin American country as a special envoy of President Chon Tu-hwan.

Ambassador Con revealed that his country has never concluded any kind of agreement with Pyongyang since it established diplomatic relations in 1974, which he said was only on paper, but has supported South Korea and her people. When asked about the possibility of his government acting further to outlaw existing pro-North Korean organizations in his country, he said he is sure that his government will take action. Stressing that his country's neutrality is a permanent, unarmed and active one, Con said Costa Rica sympathizes with South Korea which is a peace-loving nation abiding by the principle of non-interference in other countries' domestic affairs. The 45-year-old third generation Chinese-Costa Rican said South Korean residents in his country are respected for their diligence. In addition, he personally commented that the South Korean policy concerning the Korean question will draw support from the Costa Rican Government and people.

EDITORIAL DECRIES FINGERPRINTING AT U.S. ARMY BASE

SK091007 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Dec 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Why Do They Go to the U.S. Army Compound -- 'Will They Be Issued Entry Passes While They Have Their Fingerprints Taken?'"]

[Text] There are cars which carry on their front bumpers the blue stickers which have the seal of the Eighth U.S. Army [EUSA].

This sticker is none other than the entry pass which is issued to a car, and there are many Koreans who have a sticker. They are Korean employees of EUSA, business contractors, related military personnel, and dignarities who are former or present high echelon officials or politicians or business celebrities. There is much talk among people because the EUSA authorities are fingerprinting all 10 fingers of Korean applicants for the entry pass and demanding that theyfill out documents used for verification of criminal record in renewing the passes. What offended and dissatisfied the Korean applicants seems to be the thought that taking their fingerprints is to regard them as potential criminals.

We are among those who neither possess a pass, or need it. We, too, are offended, however. This is because it is the common knowledge that fingerprints are taken in connection with a crime. In a way, we are disappointed over the fact that the Americans, our friends, are offending Koreans by doing things which they have not done in the past.

In the first place, it is our feeling that, since those to whom the passes are issued are not people whose identities are unknown, there is no need as to make the Korean applicants think that they are being checked out for a criminal record by fingerprinting them, that they are suspected of being wanted criminals, and that they are being watched for possible future crimes. Since Americans trying to enter special Korean facilities will not be required to have an entry pass, we also wonder whether or not the EUSA measure violates the principle of equality or balance.

Despite that, in connection with the recently emphasized question of military facilities we would like, first of all, to try to understand the EUSA measure. Since it is our situation that we must undergo the process of being fingerprinted when being issued our own identity cards or residential certificates, it is deemed that we are not in a position to find fault with the EUSA measure.

But, for all appearances, we still must point out that the issues concerning the EUSA passes are not honorable, but are issues of which we should be ashamed. This means that we should examine ourselves as to why such prominent figures have to visit EUSA and want to visit it.

EUSA employees and traders go in and out the EUSA compund because it is their job and business to do so. And, persons related to military affairs have to go in and out of the EUSA compound to fulfill their duties. If we distinguish between right and wrong, former or incumbent high-ranking public officials have no inevitable reasons to go in and out of the EUSA compound. At best, they visit there for social reasons. Most of them enjoy an exotic atmosphere, playing golf and eating beefstaak in the EUSA compound.

To speak frankly, we cannot but feel displeased whenever they, uninvited by the U.S. Army, proudly say that they have played golf and eaten Western food in the EUSA compound. This is nothing but a revelation of the sense of privilege or the manifestation of their status, or spiritual extravagance -- attitudes which they have failed to discard. The bumper stickers plastered on the vehicles themselves may be vanity for them. But, we are all the more sad because those in the higher ranks and status who should not do so and who should serve as models for the citizens are doing such a thing.

It is natural for them to be offended at being fingerprinted. Nonetheless, are they still trying to obtain the stickers? Are they still rejoicing when they obtain new stickers? Before we are displeased by the measures taken by the U.S. Army authorities, we should examine ourselves first.

NAMSRAY ELECTED MPRP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY

OW082121 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 December (MONTSAME) -- Tserendashiyn Namsray was elected secretary of the MPRP Central Committee at the MPRP central Committee plenum held yesterday.

T. Namsray was born in 1939 in Rashaant Somon, Hobsgol Aymag in a family of a livestock breeder. He graduated from Leningrad State University. T. Namsray worked as a correspondent in Moscow and Beijing. Since 1970 he has been chief of an MPRP Central Committee department.

T. Namsray became a member of the MPRP in 1962. He was elected a candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee at the 16th MPRP congress, and a member of the party's Central Committee at the 17th and 18th congresses. T. Namsray is a deputy of the MPRP People's Great Hural and member of its Presidium.

D. Politburo Member

OW082203 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 7 December (MONTSAME) -- Comrade Bugyn Dejid has been elected member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo by the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the MPRP Central Committee held yesterday in Ulaanbaatar.

B. Dejid was born in 1927 in Hvod Somon, Ubs Aymag, in a family of a livestock breeder. He graduated from a veterinary technical school and the Mongolian State University, receiving a veterinary degree. B. Djid worked as a veterinarian, head physician, deputy chairman of an Aymag Hural Executive Administration, and chairman of agriculture associations. In 1963 he was first secretary of the Tob and Bayan-Olgii Aymag MPRP Committees. In 1970 B. Dejid held the post of first deputy minister and MPR minister of public security. Since 1983 he has been chairman of the Party Control Committee of MPRP Central Committee.

B. Dejid became a member of the MPRP in 1947. He was elected a candidate member of the party's Central Committee at the 14th Congress of the MPRP, and at the last four congresses he was elected a member of the MPRP Central Committee. B. Dejid was elected a candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo in 1981. He was elected a deputy of the MPR Great People's Hural at the last six convocations.

MONTSAME, BTA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

OW071415 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1747 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 6 (MONTSAME) -- An agreement on cooperation between the Mongolian and Bulgarian telegraph agencies MONTSAME and BTA has been signed here, by Chairman of the State Committee of the MPR for Information, Radio and TV Broadcasting I. Dzantab and Deputy General Director of the BTA N. Ranov.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES OUTGOING BANGLADESH ENVOY

OW040843 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT 2 Dec 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, December 2 (MONTSAME) -- President of the Presidium of the MPR Great People's Hural Yu. Tsedenbal received Ambassador M.P. Ahmad of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the MPR in connection with the completion of the ambassador's diplomatic mission to Mongolia. A friendly talk was held.

COURT PASSES FINAL JUDGMENT ON NORTH KOREANS

BK090752 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The No 8 Rangoon Division judicial body sitting in Mingaladon township this morning handed down final judgment on North Korean defendant Chin Mo, who was arrested in connection with the bomb explosion at the Martyrs' Mausoleum. Chin Mo, who was found guilty in criminal case No 10/83, was given the death sentence under Section 302/1.B/34 of the Penal Code. Chin Mo was also given life sentence because he was found guilty under Section 307 of the Penal Code in criminal case No 11/83. In criminal case No 15/83, he was sentenced to 3-year imprisonment under Section 19.F of the Arms Act.

Sentences passed in criminal cases No 11/83 and 15/83 are to be served concurrently.

Defendant Kang Min-chol, charged under Section 302/1.B/34 of the Penal Code in criminal case No 18/83, was found guilty by the court and was given the death sentence. He was given life sentence in criminal case No 12/83 under Section 307/114 of the Penal Code. He was also given life sentence in criminal case No 13/83 under Section 302.2 of the Penal Code. He was given 3-year imprisonment in criminal cases No 14/83 under Section 19.F of the Arms Act.

Sentences passed in criminal cases No 12/83, 13/83, and 14/83 are to be served concurrently.

The court has also decided all documents submitted as exhibits are to be transferred to the departments concerned at the end of the period of appeal.

The No 8 Rangoon Division judicial body, which sat in Mingaladon this morning, was headed by Lieutenant Colonel Maung Maung Aye and had U Myat Toe and U Tin Nuyunt as the other members.

BANGKOK WORLD REPORTS MORE TROOPS AT BORDER

BK080946 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Mao Sot, Tak -- More Burmese troops have been sent to the border area opposite this northern town during the past few days, apparently in a preparation for a major offensive against Karen rebels, officials said this morning.

The Burmese troops were sent to Ban Pang Kan and Myawadi District where the rebels' major strongholds are located, they said, adding that a Burmese captain was killed in an ambush in nearby Ban Jah-In Village on Sunday. Thai Border Patrol Police are keeping a close watch on the situation, the officials said.

BRIEFS

DEVELOPMENT GRANT -- Deputy Finance and Planning Minister Dr Maung Shein and Japanese Ambassador to Burma Masao Tsukamoto this morning exchanged notes on an agreement on a Japanese grant to Burma worth 3,354,000,000 yen or 115 million kyat for the 1983-84 fiscal year. Under the agreement, 2.5 billion yen will be used for a rice production improvement scheme and 854 million yen will be used for a freshwater shrimp breeding project. [Summary] [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Dec 83 BK]

REPORT PRESENTED TO FIRST TRADE UNION CONGRESS

BK081018 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1410 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK December 7 -- Delegates to the First National Congress of Kampuchean trade unions currently taking place in Phnom Penh have heard a report on the organized movement of the working class since the country's liberation in January 1979.

The report begins by recalling the memorable days of liberation, saying: "Our Revolutionary Armed Forces, led by the party under the banner of the then National United Front for Salvation, and with the devoted assistance of Vietnamese Armed Forces, rose up together with the rest of the people and won a great victory on January 7, 1979 by overthrowing the genocidal regime together with the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, willing tools of the Chinese expansionists. The whole country was liberated.

"Free from the domination of feudalism, imperialism and expansionism, the labouring people in our country became, for the first time in history, master of their land and their destiny.

"The working class was entrusted with a new mission -- to provide leadership to the revolution and join the rest of the people, as mater of the country in defending and building the beloved motherland."

"Now there is every condition for our country and our nation to develop along the path of socialist revolution in the firm alliance of the three revolutions in Indochina and as an integral part of the world revolutionary movement," the report adds.

It continues: "Following the victory on January 7, 1979, those workers and employees who were saved promptly rallied to the revolution and were assigned by the party to factories, public offices, state farms, hospitals and schools. Their number was a little over 140,000. Of the industrial workforce, only 10 percent was left.

"Under the genocidal regime, workers and employees, old and new generations alike, were subject to physical coercion and indoctrination in ultranationalism. Their skills and health were at their lowest....

"When we emerged from the ashes of the genocidal regime we had nothing, not even a bowl with which to eat. Machines were lying in rusted heaps. Warehouses were empty. Tools were not available. But thanks to the eager, devoted assistance of friends near and far and in response to the call of the party and the front, a movement was launched immediately for the restoration of production and the protection of production, and the protection of factories and offices.

Our greatest joy was to be assigned by the revolution to jobs in factories, public offices, schools and hospitals, and we immediately set about collecting machines and materials, tidying up our places of work, getting ready to start.

Many of us worked without let-up, overcoming great difficulties, to repair machines. Key industries had to be restored as quickly as possible to help in economic reconstruction. Great courage was displayed in protecting public property, in tracking down enemy agents, and countering enemy sabotage.

"In response to the call of the party to fight famine, foundry workers scoured the country for metal with which to make shovels, hoes and ploughshares. Tractor drivers searched the jungles for broken down machines. Transport workers travelled to remote areas with much needed supplies of food and farm tools for peasants to feed themselves and restore cultivation. That was how worker-peasant solidarity was resumed.

"Lights were switched on in Phnom Penh, the capital city, a week after liberation. Also within a short time, the Phnom Penh-Kompong Som and Phnom Penh-Battambang railway lines were restored. In Kompong Cham, the first batch of rubber latex was processed, a timely contribution to economic restoration and a great joy to the whole people."

The report points out: "What is more important is the fact that for the first time in our history we can be master of our country. We can study to increase our knowledge, to know about our country, about our factories and offices, we may discuss important matters and elect our representatives to state bodies to manage all affairs of the country. We can speak our minds freely. We work for ourselves, for the nation and the country, all these rights are evident.

"For the first time we can feel the warmth of pure internationalist solidarity which is embodied in the crops we are growing, in the cloth we are weaving, in the electric power we are using, in the roads we walk every day, in our jobs, even in the peaceful sleep of our dear ones. We owe all this to the efforts of our people, to the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese countries to the support of the socialist community and the international working class.

"We understand better and better the correct, clear-sighted leadership of the party. In the old regimes we were the downtrodden. The party has elevated us to our present status and under its leadership our revolutionary cause is making greater and greater achievements in all fields.

"We see more and more clearly the great havoc the enemy has wrought on our country, and we know that his designs on us remain as perfidious as ever. For us, everything is new. We work while learning, hence the inevitability of errors. But what really matters is that we must devote our hearts and minds to building a new society for the labouring masses.

"We are deeply moved by, and express profound gratitude for, the moral and material support and assistance given us by the parties, governments, armed forces and people of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, by the international working class and all progressive peoples in the world -- support and assistance which have made our rebirth possible.

"In this sense, we know all the more clearly that we are duty-bound to exert still greater efforts in all domains so as to really become the vanguard of the revolution, worthy of the care of the party and the state, of our Vietnamese comrades, of brothers and friends near and far, of the international working class."

The report continues by recalling the role of trade unions under previous regimes. It says: "Under the French colonialist rule, trade unions were banned. Under the neo-colonialist regimes of Sihanouk and Lon Nol, a few organisations with limited memberships were rigged up which had nothing to do with workers but only served as ornaments for those pseudo-democratic regimes. Those trade unions, moreover, were designed to induce workers and functionaries into compromises beneficial to the exploiters.

"Pol Pot also formed trade unions but only at a few places simply as means of persecution, indoctrination and division of the three Indochinese countries, especially division between Kampuchea and Vietnam people who had some experiences with such organizations will tremble at the mere thought of them." [sentence as received]

Not until the liberation of the country could workers enjoy the freedom of union, and were genuinely representative unions established," the report notes. It goes on: The Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions was born in specific historical circumstances -- the downfall of the genocidal regime and of Maoism in Kampuchea, the rebirth of the Kampuchean working class, and the victory of the Marxist-Leninist party of the working class. The federation, ever since, has always identified itself under the absolute leadership of the party, and has been bringing into play the role of the working class in the cause of defending and building the motherland.

"Trade unions are heartily welcomed by the working people, whose common desire is to organize themselves. For its part, the federation has played an important role in mobilizing, uniting, educating and guiding the working people in preserving the gains of revolution, in rebuilding the country and taking it forward along the path blazed by the party."

The report notes that the greatest harm done to Kampuchea by the Maoist clique of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan was to practise genocide on behalf of "communism" and "socialism" on orders of the expansionists in Beijing, thus destroying to its very core the revolutionary ideology of the working class.

"Through practice," the report continues, we have exposed the enemy and his dark schemes while showing the working people the road of self-salvation and national salvation. We have helped in distinguishing between genuine patriotism and the pseudo-patriotism advocated by Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Son San, Sihanouk and other traitors, willing tools of Chinese expansionism and U.S. imperialism. Now we must try still harder to build confidence in national unity, in class solidarity, in the party's leadership, in the strategic alliance among the three peoples of Indochina, in the might of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, in the strength of the international working class and progressive people throughout the world."

"Genuine patriotism, unalloyed proletarian internationalism, and hatred for the enemy, are the sharpest weapons for the working people to defeat the enemy in his attempts at instigating ultra-nationalism, and to foil every of his maneuvers [as received] in psychological warfare," the report stresses.

On contributions to economic restoration the report says that trade unions, as soon as they were formed, took a direct part in fighting famine and created jobs for the survivors. In 1981, a nationwide movement was (?launched for) higher productivity, for thrift in production, and for security in factories and public offices.

From 1979 to 1980 efforts were concentrated on feeding the working people and providing them with jobs. In 1980-81 regulations on a system of minimum wages were applied. In 1982-83, complementary regulations on wages and salaries were applied, and high-cost allowances were paid.

Steps have also been taken in other respects to enable workers and office employees to raise their children and support their parents. Social and labour guarantees, bonuses and pay raise have been effected to help improve the livelihood.

The report lays special emphasis on trade unions' role in promoting internationalist solidarity. It says:

"It is a historically-proven fact that the Kampuchean revolution is part and parcel of the world revolution and of the international labour movement, and that international solidarity is a factor of victory.

"The henchmen of Beijing expansionism fouled all relations between our people and the outside world because they wanted to kill us at all will [as received]. They did everything to sow division between our people and the Vietnamese people. They wanted to weaken us in order to take all the three Indochinese countries.

Since liberation, friends have come from all parts of the world to greet us, to see for themselves what has been happening in our country, and to wholeheartedly help us. We take this opportunity to express our profound gratitude to trade unions in the fraternal socialist countries and to the international working class for their fraternal assistance in our most difficult years.

"The nascent Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions became a member of the World Federation of Trade Unions in April 1979. We note with pleasure that relations between the Kampuchean working class and the international working class have broadened.

"We have been to many international working class forums in Asia, Europe, Africa and Latin America, where we exposed and condemned the genocidal clique, while publicizing the just stand and great victories of our revolution and appealing to the international working class and the whole of progressive mankind for support to our cause of national defence and construction.

"Through our activities we have contributed to the success of our party and state's foreign policy and has helped in enhancing the prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the international arena. The victory of our revolution not only benefits our people. It has contributed to strengthening the strategic alliance among the three Indochinese countries. It has helped step up the development of the three currents of the world revolution and further thwart the policy of intervention and aggression pursued by Beijing expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism, for lasting peace and security in Southeast Asia."

The report points out: "The working class of Kampuchea knows very well that U.S. imperialism will never accept peaceful coexistence, and that the reactionaries in power in Beijing will never give up their ambition to expand to the whole of Southeast Asia, designs which were also nurtured by Chinese emperors of old.

So the only course for our nation to take is to defend and rebuild the motherland within the firm alliance among the three Indochinese countries, and to join the international working class and the whole of progressive mankind in defending peace, opposing the arms race policy which the U.S. with a view to driving mankind to the brink of nuclear catastrophe. [as received]

"We support the resolution of the 10th Congress of the World Federation of Trade Unions, the struggle of the working class in the capitalist countries for the right of life, and the struggle waged by oppressed peoples for national independence, against oppression and exploitation, against colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, Zionism and apartheid.

"We strongly believe that when the whole of mankind is awakened, the three currents of the world revolution will surge still more strongly. Then peace will prevail over war, independence and freedom will prevail over intervention and aggression, and socialism will reign supreme in the world.

"The working class and the people of Kampuchea will always be master of their destiny. They will firmly defend their motherland and rebuild it along the path of socialism, charted by the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the genuine political party of the Kampuchean working class."

In conclusion the report says: "We owe our success to our patriotism, our hatred for the enemy, our revolutionary consciousness, and to the devoted assistance of our brothers and friends throughout the world, first of all the Communist Party, the government, the people and the Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam."

"Our working class and its organisation, proud and highly determined, will surmount all obstacles to fulfill all our historical tasks at this new stage."

The delegates have also discussed tasks to be undertaken in the coming years, namely to enhance unity and vigilance in order to smash enemy sabotage; to make all-out efforts to help in rehabilitating the national economy, in restoring and developing public health, education and culture; to strive harder for a revolutionary life style; to strive for higher efficiency; to take an active part in building and intensifying the forces of revolution; and to correctly implement the line of internationalist solidarity set by the party of the Kampuchean working class.

HENG SAMRIN CHAIRS COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

BK040924 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 4 Dec 83

[Text] A work session to examine and discuss a number of issues was held at the office of the Council of State on 29 November under the chairmanship of Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State. After thoroughly and attentively examining and discussing various issues, the conferees decided the following:

1. To present first class national defense medals to 2 military units and second class medals to 11 military units;
2. to approve the amendment of decree-law on import tax;
3. to approve a decree on the statute of patriotic contributions; and
4. various other issues.

VODK VIEWS HU, NAKASONE REMARKS ON SRV IN KAMPUCHEA

BK020428 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 1 Dec 83

[Station commentary: "To Accelerate the Settlement of the Kampuchean Problem, the World Community Should Continue To Strongly and Firmly Pressure the Vietnamese Hanoi Aggressors To Withdraw From Kampuchea in Accordance With the UN Resolutions"]

[Text] During recent talks with Chinese Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Hu Yaobang, who is on a visit to Japan, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone noted: At present, the most important problem in Southeast Asia is to force Vietnam to withdraw all of its aggressor forces from Kampuchea. Japan supports Democratic Kampuchea and wants a comprehensive settlement of the Kampuchean problem in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. The Japanese prime minister stressed further that in the present situation when Vietnam has stubbornly refused to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, Japan cannot give economic aid to Vietnam.

To solve the Kampuchean problem, the UN General Assembly has so far adopted, with an overwhelming majority vote, five resolutions demanding the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Kampuchea so as to allow the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny without any outside interference.

However, the Kampuchean problem is still left unsolved and the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea is posing more serious threat to security and stability in this region. The sole obstacle to the settlement of the Kampuchean problem is the fact that the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors have made every effort to redress their impasse on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea by sending more troops and weapons to Kampuchea, intensifying the massacre of the Kampuchean people, and accelerating the Vietnamization policy against Kampuchea by sending more Vietnamese nationals to settle permanently in Kampuchea to join the over 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor forces and over 50,000 Vietnamese administrative personnel in further occupying and annexing Kampuchea.

All of these activities and deeds clearly indicate that the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors do not change their aggressive policy toward Kampuchea. They have persisted in waging their war of aggression and genocide against Kampuchea in a most arrogant and truculent manner without heeding world public opinion.

In the face of such arrogant, truculent, and obstinate acts of aggression and expansion by the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors, what should the peace- and justice-loving forces do? Should they turn to compromise with Vietnam, beg it for peace, fall for its tricks, and follow its demand in order to please it, or should they continue to stand firm on the principles of the international law and the UN General Assembly, and jointly put strong pressures on Vietnam to force it to withdraw all of this aggressor troops from Kampuchea to solve the Kampuchean problem through peaceful means by allowing the Kampuchean people to enjoy the right to decide their own destiny?

As noted above by the Japanese prime minister, the most important thing is to jointly put strong and firm pressure, politically, diplomatically, and economically, on Vietnam to force it to implement the UN General Assembly resolutions by withdrawing all of its troops unconditionally from Kampuchea.

The only way to rapidly accelerate the settlement of the Kampuchean problem is for the peace- and justice-loving forces to jointly put strong pressure on Vietnam to force it to withdraw from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. Only through this means can this problem be resolved correctly, justly, and permanently. Other solutions, such as compromising and diverting from (? correct) principles, will not benefit the settlement of the Kampuchean problem nor enable Kampuchea and the Southeast Asian region to enjoy peace and security. On the contrary, doing this will only encourage Vietnam to become more arrogant and truculent.

Moreover, it will make the Kampuchean problem a bad precedent which will lead other aggressors and expansionists, and the strong to commit aggression against the weak in other parts of the world. After that, these elements will certainly force the world community to put its stamp of approval on and accept the outcome of their aggression as has happened in Kampuchea.

For this reason, all the forces throughout the world which cherish peace, justice, and independence should continue to jointly pressure Vietnam to withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. Only through this can the Kampuchean problem be correctly, justly, and permanently solved, and can long-lasting peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, and peace and stability in the whole world be defended.

LAOS SENDS GREETINGS ON THAI KING'S BIRTHDAY

Leaders Messages

BK050522 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Dec 83

[Text] On 4 December, Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR, and Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent greetings messages to King Phumiphon Adunyadet of the Kingdom of Thailand and Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon in Bangkok. President Souphanouvong's message reads:

On the occasion of your 56th birthday, I and the people of the LPDR are very pleased to extend sincere congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness to you, members of the royal family, and all the fraternal Thai people.

I always hope that the time-honored neighborly relations of friendship between Laos and Thailand will be further consolidated and strengthened to respond to our two peoples' aspirations and to contribute to making Southeast Asia a zone of true peace, stability, and cooperation.

The message sent by Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, reads:

On the occasion of the 56th birthday of his majesty the king of the Kingdom of Thailand, on behalf of the LPDR Government, I am very pleased to extend best wishes to Your Excellency and the fraternal Thai people for their health and prosperity.

I hope that the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries as well as between the Lao and Thai peoples will be further improved in the spirit of the 1979 Lao-Thai joint communique in order to contribute to building peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

On the same day, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, also sent a greetings message to Sitthi Sawetsila, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Ambassador's Vientiane Reception

BK061301 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 6 Dec 83

[Text] Vientiane, December 6 (KPL) -- Ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand Somphong Fa'champa and wife, yesterday evening held here a reception to mark the 56th birthday of his majesty the king of Thailand, Phumiphon Adunyadet.

Among Lao officials present at the reception were Sali Vongkhamsoo, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Gen. Sisavat Keobounphan, minister for interior, along with a number of the members of the Council of Ministers, the Supreme Assembly.

Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organisations were also on hand.

The reception proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality.

SOUPHANOUVONG SPEAKS TO MONKS ON WORLD SITUATION

BK021150 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 1 Dec 83

[1 December speech by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, president of the LPDR, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, at meeting of Buddhist monks and personages from districts in Vientiane municipality -- recorded]

[Text] My respect to the Buddhist clergy, beloved distinguished personages: Today I am very pleased to meet and talk with Buddhist monks and novices from seven districts in Vientiane municipality on the occasion of the preparations for greeting the 8th anniversary of the 2 December National Day.

After waging an arduous and protracted resistance for over 30 years, our Buddhist monks and followers have been awakened to love the country and have made fine contributions to our entire people's revolutionary cause. As the national salvation struggle grew and developed, particularly since 1960, our Lao Buddhist monks, profoundly understanding our party's policy toward Buddhism, became organized and led each other to splendidly contribute to and take part in the revolutionary struggle, thus enjoying the people's respect. The role and influence of Buddhism, more specifically of Lao Buddhist monks and novices, have attracted the attention of the people in general and the trust of the leadership. Their status and prestige have been heightened in the international arena as well.

Following the complete liberation of the country the Lao Unified Buddhist Organization has become the leading organ for Buddhist monks and novices throughout the country, thus unifying the ranks of our Buddhist monks and novices organizationally, politically, and ideologically and in practicing Buddhism on the basis of Buddhist principles and the national interest.

At its extraordinary conference in 1976, the Lao Unified Buddhist Organization approved a nine-point resolution which completely conforms with the situation in our country. This resolution is absolutely reasonable and has produced effective results until today. This conference of representatives of Buddhist monks from throughout the country marked an important historic milestone for Lao Buddhism. The organization has united all Buddhist monks and novices as one and combined the Mahanikai and Thammayout sects into one single sect which is called Lao Buddhist. This is an outstanding and great achievement of our Lao Buddhist monks, which cannot be forgotten by anyone.

Under the semifeudal, colonialist, and neocolonialist systems, the Lao nation lost its independence and freedom; Buddhism in Laos was trampled upon; Lao Buddhist monks and novices were divided into many groups and sects. All this was a result of the former regime's maneuvers. Today our Lao Buddhist monks and novices across the country -- from the north to the south -- are more closely united than ever before. What is more commendable and praiseworthy is that no sects are left in Lao Buddhism.

Lao Buddhism is now purer than ever before. The Lao Buddhist monks and novices continue to promote and develop their patriotic tradition of unity. This has become one of the finest traditions of Laos.

During the period of transition to socialism, bypassing the period of capitalist development, our Buddhist monks and novices have gained fine revolutionary qualities, positively put into practice Buddhist principles, and vigorously contributed to the task of stamping out illiteracy and providing cultural training for the people of all tribes. Buddhist monks and novices in each province have received commendation certificates from the party and state.

This shows the practical achievements of our monks and novices in their devotion. Another commendable thing is that monks in some temples in various provinces have revived the application of traditional medicine by collecting plant roots in the forest to cure the people in the spirit of pure kindness and mercy.

In Vientiane municipality alone, many temples have organized the monks who are traditional doctors to serve and cure Buddhist monks and novices and their followers. This constitutes a good deed and also serves to systematically restore the Lao nation's fine traditions and customs. I am convinced that our Buddhist monks and novices will create and seek every condition favorable to the promotion of this good deed.

Meanwhile, our Buddhist monks and novices have energetically repaired temples and ancient ruins, planted trees, and joined the people in building and repairing roads, hospitals, and schools for public use.

Internationally, our Buddhist monks and novices have adhered to the foreign policy of our party and state as the compass for the monks' foreign relations activities. They have maintained closed relations with the Vietnamese, Kampuchean, Soviet, and Mongolian Buddhist monks and have regularly exchanged delegations. Based on the cause of defending world peace, the Lao Buddhist monks appointed a delegation to attend the conference of the Executive Council of the Asian Buddhist Council for Peace and have written articles for publication in this organization's journal.

The recent conference of the Buddhist leaders of five fraternal socialist countries in Vientiane heightened the positive role of Lao Buddhist monks in the international arena.

All this shows the great contributions made by our monks and novices to the cause of world peace and socialism. On behalf of the party, state, and the Lao Front for National Construction, I warmly and wholeheartedly praise the positive efforts of our monks and novices. [applause]

At present, our entire people's cause of building and defending the country is proceeding under a tense and complex international situation. The Reagan administration's adventurous and bellicose policy has darkened the international atmosphere, causing global confrontation and clashes. Pressured by the U.S. imperialists, the various aggressive forces in the NATO grouping have made a very dangerous decision -- that is, to start installing U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the FRG, Britain, and Italy. By so doing they are turning Europe into a furnace forging a new war. The contacts made between the two sides to reduce armaments since 1970, which are the fruits of the struggle of the various peace forces in Europe, have been sabotaged and endangered, and peace and stability in Europe and the world have been seriously threatened.

Continuing to use the Chinese reactionaries as a trump card against the Soviet Union, the three Indochinese countries, and the various revolutionary forces in Asia, the U.S. imperialists are speeding up their plan to establish a triangular military alliance -- the United States, Japan, and South Korea -- and revive Japanese militarism in order to threaten the various countries in Asia and the Pacific.

The U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces are striving to ignite dangerous wars in every strategic area of the world, thus threatening the security and national independence of various nations. They are threatening the Cuban revolution, stepping up their aggressive schemes against Nicaragua, and brazenly and openly interfering in El Salvador and many other Latin American countries, thus bringing the Central American region face to face with war disasters. They have provoked and threatened Libya and openly interfered in the internal affairs of Chad and other African countries.

In the Middle East, supported and backed by the U.S. imperialists, the Israeli Zionists have continuously carried out their criminal and bloody schemes against the Palestinian revolutionary forces, barbarously trampling on their independence and seizing territory in Lebanon and other Arab countries. No matter what schemes are used, the weak points and limitations of the U.S. foreign policy have been clearly exposed to the world. We can see four major contradictions in U.S. foreign policy. The four points are as follows:

1. U.S. foreign policy seriously runs counter to the trend of the era. This is the very basic contradiction.
2. The United States has failed to create a necessary, unified strategy for itself to carry out its foreign policy in a favorable manner. Most U.S. allies have acted in opposition to the intentions of Reagan, who wants to see basic international relations assume a trend that can allow the United States to maintain a role of mastery in the Western Hemisphere.
3. The U.S. global ambitions are vast while the concrete abilities of the United States are limited with each passing day. There is a limit to the ability of the U.S. to confront great change in the international arena. The U.S. ability to organize an effective confrontation system is also limited. The military basis for U.S. global ambitions has been seriously eroded since the '60s. At present, it can be said that the United States has not gained military superiority over the Soviet Union. All plots and policies of Reagan toward confrontation with the strong super-power are merely adventurous and absurd acts. In fact, limitations have been demonstrated in the basic strength of its own foreign policy.

The U.S. economy, which serves as the basis for its foreign policy, has just been freed from the serious deterioration which has lasted since World War II. Is there anything that can guarantee that the economy will not fall into another recession?

4. There remains profound disagreement within the United States itself. This disagreement was clearly exposed when a large number of members of the U.S. House of Representatives urged a halt in the production of nuclear weapons. It has been further exposed through the drafting of the U.S. military budget which has been increased to new record levels. Increasing the military budget, the United States has paid no heed to the large number of unemployed which has increased to more than 11 million.

U.S. prestige in the international arena has also declined to even lower levels. The denunciation of all U.S. policies by world public opinion has also grown with each passing day. This is an irreversible process of development which cannot be obstructed by the United States.

Looking back the past 3 years, it can be seen that U.S. foreign policy has been extremely bellicose and reactionary. However, the era in which the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries could run wild in the world has passed. The present era is one in which the three revolutionary currents are in an offensive position. The deterioration of imperialism is an irreversible process.

In past years when the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries were carrying out their bellicose schemes, we could clearly see the big strides of growth and strength of various peace and revolutionary forces. The world people's movements of struggle for the safeguarding of peace, opposing nuclear war, and demanding arms reduction have been unprecedentedly expanded. Millions of people of all classes and religions and with different social and political systems in many countries have taken part in the movements. People in Western Europe and in the United States itself have also participated in the massive movements of struggle.

The world conference for peace and life and in opposition to nuclear war, which was held in Prague in June this year, served as a display of the world people's massive forces. Its purpose is to save mankind from the holocaust of nuclear weapons.

What is serving as a strong guarantee for the peace movement and world peace is the invincible strength of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Based on their foreign policy of peace and cooperation, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have continuously advanced constructive proposals aimed at checking the holocaust of nuclear war, resolving various disputes through negotiations, and implementing the method of peaceful coexistence. Particularly, the 28 June joint communique issued at the summit conference of the Warsaw Pact countries clearly indicated the patience, high sense of responsibility, and good intentions toward peace of the socialist community. At the same time, it served as a solemn warning to the various bellicose forces.

Comrade Chairman Yuriy Andropov's 27 August peace initiatives have become well known and received the support and approval of all mankind cherishing peace and life. In particular, Comrade Yuriy Andropov's 24 November important statement clearly explained the stand and position of the Soviet Union which has found it necessary to take appropriate retaliatory measures aimed at ensuring the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Peace is an essential condition for the independence and prosperity of various nations. Never before has the struggle for peace and national independence been more closely linked with the struggle for economic and cultural development. These struggles have never been stronger than at present. This trend has richly appeared in the Nonaligned Movement. It was the main factor leading to the historic success of the Seventh Summit Conference of the Nonaligned Countries held in New Delhi in March 1983.

Fearing no threats nor pressure from the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionary forces, the revolutions of many countries have continued to consolidate and grow incessantly. These countries are the heroic Republic of Cuba and young and heroic Nicaragua and Grenada. The patriotic struggle waged by the people of El Salvador with difficulties and sacrifices continues to firmly advance to attain new victories.

Even though the struggle of the Palestinian people and peoples of other Arab countries are facing serious resistance and unprecedented difficulties and complexities, their patriotic spirit against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists has been vigorously enhanced with each passing day.

In Southeast Asia, with the collusion of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, the Beijing reactionary powerholders have continuously strived to wantonly carry out a war of sabotage and subversion against the three Indochinese peoples' revolutions. They have resorted to brutal and barbarous schemes of division with the intention of weakening Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea and proceeding to completely swallow up our three countries. In addition, they have made use of the so-called Kampuchea issue to foster the genocidal Pol Pot clique to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people and prolong the tense situation in this region. They have created a confrontation between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries with a view to serving their big-nation expansionist and hegemonist policy in Southeast Asia.

Clearly understanding their direct and dangerous enemies, the peoples of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea have increasingly strengthened their solidarity in struggle and have scored ever greater victories in smashing the enemies' schemes of all-round sabotage. The strength of militant solidarity and special relations among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea has now been closely consolidated and enhanced as never before.

The three Indochinese countries' summit conference in Vientiane in February this year marks a milestone in the new development of their revolutions. Following the summit, the special relations among our three countries have been further strengthened to another, important step. At the same time, world public opinion has come to clearly understand the three Indochinese countries' policies of peace, friendship, cooperation, and nonthreat against any country. These serve as a significant factor for the achievement of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In the past year, although we faced many difficulties resulting from the enemies who, not abandoning their aggressive schemes, continued to carry out sabotage and subversive activities against our country in an absurd manner, under the beacon of the resolution of the third party congress and the third resolution of the third party Central Committee's session, our people's revolution has continuously marched forward and won new, yet greater victories.

In light of the aforesaid international and domestic situation, I am firmly convinced that our monks and novices throughout the country, together with our Lao people, will continue to march forward along the path of socialism. It is certain that on the path advancing socialism, the duties of our monks and novices will be still heavy, but noble and glorious.

The first and basic duty is to unite as one and adhere to the Buddhist commandments, select and creatively apply the commandments to the line and policies of the party and state, and make use of the commandments in giving sermons instructing the people to correctly implement the said line and policies.

Simultaneously, our monks and novices must continue to fulfill the tasks which have been implemented in the past and some outstanding achievements have been scored. For example, our monks and novices must continue to contribute to the movements to eradicate illiteracy and to take part in the cultural training for the people in general. The anti-illiteracy work is considered as an important task that we must strive together to fulfill.

Simultaneously, our monks and novices must continue to study the pharmacopoeia on traditional herbal medicine, gradually improve methods of curing patients with herbal medicine, expand organizational services of herbal medicine doctors to all temples or other places where monks are living and in particular to remote areas in the countryside where people of various tribes have lived, continue together to protect, repair, and maintain temples, ancient ruins, and other places of national characteristics, in particular various arts and handiwork inherited from ancient times, most of which are in our temples.

Let our monks and novices strengthen the close solidarity with our people of various tribes as well as international solidarity, uphold vigilance against all psychological warfare schemes of the enemies who have ceaselessly sabotaged and destroyed our new system.

In the immediate future, we must continue to contribute to the struggle to safeguard peace against nuclear war, the peace which is the lofty aspiration of mankind. Tomorrow, our entire party, Army, and people will celebrate the eighth anniversary of National Day. I am convinced that our monks and novices will make a significant contribution to scoring achievements to welcome this grand festival of the nation.

I would like to take this occasion to beg all sacred things in the world to protect and wish all the Buddhist clergy long life, good health, and happiness. May the great virtues maintained by all you contribute to peace and life of mankind!

AMBASSADOR REMARKS ON REAGAN'S POSTPONED VISIT

BK081151 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 4-10 Dec 83 pp 13-16

[Interview given on 21 October by Thai Ambassador to the United States M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi to Correspondent Thiraphat Serirangsan at the Thai Embassy in Washington]

[Excerpts] [Question] Has the postponement of U.S. President Reagan's visit to Thailand had any bad effect and what was the main reason for the postponement?

[Kasemsamson] You are asking two questions. As to the first question, I can simply say that we were disappointed [*siadai*], but ~~not~~ disheartened [*siachai*]. We were disappointed that the U.S. President could not visit our country. As to the second question, I think you must ask the President himself. I cannot answer that question for him. However, I believe he has a lot to do. We ~~Thai~~ people were disappointed. We want the President to visit our country because Thailand and the United States established relations a long time ago.

[Question] How long will the visit be postponed?

[Answer] Nothing is certain yet. However, it has been announced that the President will go to China next year. I do not know whether he will include ASEAN on this trip or not. He must also listen to the opinions of others.

[Question] In the past our foreign policy always tailed after that of the United States. Subsequently I could see that it became more independent, but to what extent?

[Answer] Personally speaking, I believe our policy is quite independent. The United States said that it follows ASEAN's line in dealing with the problems we are working on. We have been able to muster support for the Kampuchean and Afghan issues both at the United Nations and in Europe. Please note that this is our achievement. We are the influence that works for detente and reconciles differences which could lead to violence. I think this is how we should start. We cannot change this world's economic system in a day. Neutrality is a funny game. It does not exist between life and death. It is impossible. Strict neutrality is not the right thing. Besides our interest, I think we must serve the interests of our region and the world. We in our **group must** make the decisions. In fact, we are now doing that. We are not a running dog of the West. We often remind them when they compliment us that we cannot serve as their henchmen. This is because we believe that we should think of our own interests and the interests of Group of 77 or the so-called Third World or developing countries.

SITTHI TO SEEK U.S. AID FOR KAMPUCHEAN REFUGEES

BK080145 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 8 Dec 83 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday he will seek an additional financial assistance from the United States during his upcoming working visit to Washington so that Thailand could cope with an imminent influx of Khmer villagers who will flee Vietnamese dry-season offensive in Western Kampuchea.

Sitthi confirmed that he will visit the United States during December 9-20 for talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. He said he will also sign a revised extradition treaty during his trip there.

SIHANOUK SCHEDULES VISIT TO CHAIR MEETING

BK090407 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Dec 83 p 3

[Text] Khmer resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk plans to fly here late next

month on a month-long visit during which he will chair a session of Cabinet members of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government and receive credentials from four foreign ambassador-designates to Kampuchea in a liberated zone, informed sources said yesterday. They said that prior to the visit, the prince will fly from his residence in Paris to Beijing where he is expected to stay for more than a month. He will leave Paris on December 14.

The prince was told by the Chinese that he would be accorded a warm welcome, according to the sources. The prince's programme here has yet to be finalized and approved by him, the sources said.

Meanwhile, Gen In Tam, commander-in-chief of the Army of Nationalist Sihanoukians (ANS) and defence minister of the Tripartite Coordinating Committee, will return to Kampuchea from the United States next week, an informed source said. He added that Gen In Tam held talks with U.S. defence officials during his visit there. The results of the talks is not known.

SITTHI BELIEVES DRY SEASON FIGHTING TO DECREASE

BK080329 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila does not expect extensive fighting in Kampuchea this dry season. He says:

[Begin recording] [Sitthi] I believe attacks might be made at Ta Tum, but they will not be as extensive as last year. This I am certain.

[Unidentified reporter] There has not been any response to the UN Resolution [on Kampuchea].

[Sitthi] That is the problem. If there are responses to measures in the UN resolution, problems in Kampuchea would have been settled already.

[Unidentified reporter] What should be done, then?

[Sitthi] We are trying. However, you can not applaud with one hand. Vietnam's cooperation is needed. Every country, Australia included, wants a settlement of the Kampuchean problem. A total of 106 countries voted for the resolution. The dry season is now here, and we cannot afford to be careless. The most important issue concerns the refugees massing along the border. The border relief operation funds are exhausting, and we will have to seek their [as heard] cooperation. There is also the narcotics problem. A couple of U.S. senators are currently visiting Thailand. They will call on Deputy Prime Minister Prachaup.

ATHIT WARNED ON POLITICAL GROUPS FAVORING COUP

BK090409 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Dec 83 p 6

[Text] House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon on Wednesday warned Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek to beware of certain political groups which wanted him to stage a coup. Uthai, the leader of the Progressive Party, said many labour groups had threatened to hold mass demonstrations.

"...And some have openly declared they favour a coup by Gen Athit," he said but warned that if the supreme commander "falls into the trap he would meet with destruction the same way former army officers who staged the coups in the past did."

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONDEMNS U.S. LEBANON ESCALATION

BK081506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] On 8 December, our Foreign Ministry spokesman issued a statement condemning the United States for its dangerous act of escalating the war in Lebanon. The statement clearly points out:

Following its signing of a military alliance with Israel to let Israeli aircraft attack the positions of patriotic Lebanese forces, the United States sent many aircraft on 4 and 6 December to reconnoiter and conduct strikes against various Syrian units of the Arab peacekeeping forces stationed in Lebanon. The Syrian antiaircraft force dealt an appropriate counterblow, shooting down a pirate aircraft and capturing the American pilot alive.

These are the very dangerous acts of war escalation committed by the United States which are causing a very tense situation in Lebanon and the Middle East and threatening the peace and security of Lebanon, Syria, and other Arab nations. The actions are part of the joint U.S.-Israeli attempts to pressure Arab countries into accepting a solution which runs counter to the national interests of the Palestinian people and the Arab people as a whole.

The people and the Government of the SRV resolutely condemn these criminal U.S. acts of aggression; condemn the U.S.-Israeli military alliance pact; demand an immediate end to all U.S. intervention and war escalation against the Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian peoples and against the peoples in other Arab countries; and demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S., Israeli, and non-Arab forces from Lebanon.

The people and the Government of the SRV reaffirm their military solidarity and strong support for the Syrian, Lebanese, and Palestinian peoples and for other Arab peoples in their just struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli Zionism for the defense of their independence and sovereignty and for the exercise of their sacred national rights.

30th YEAR OF HUNGARIAN TRAINING ASSISTANCE HAILED

OW081831 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 8 -- The Ministry of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education arranged a talk here today marking the 30th year of Hungarian assistance in training Vietnamese scientific and technical cadres.

It was attended by Nguyen Dinh Tu and Tran Hong Quan, respectively minister and vice-minister of secondary vocational and higher education; Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga; and others.

Tran Hong Quan praised Hungary's assistance in training Vietnamese scientific and technical workers as a vivid and noble manifestation of the Vietnamese-Hungarian friendship, he recalled that during the past 30 years, Hungary had trained 2,120 Vietnamese scientific and technical workers, and that in 1979 Vietnam presented friendship orders to five Hungarian academic institutions in recognition of their remarkable achievements in this field.

Tran Hong Quan expressed Vietnam's sincere thanks to the Socialist Workers' Party, the government and people of Hungary for their assistance. He wished the Hungarian people success in implementing the resolutions of the 12th party congress for building a prosperous country.

For his part, Ambassador Jozsef Varga highlighted the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, especially in the field of cadre training, describing it as a factor to speed up Vietnam's socialist construction. He also expressed his confidence that Vietnamese students trained in Hungary would make worthy contributions to the national construction in Vietnam.

VIETNAM JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION HOLDS 4TH CONGRESS

Hoang Tung Addresses Congress

OW080925 Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 8 -- One hundred and seventy delegates from more than 130 organizations of the Vietnamese revolutionary mass media are participating in the Fourth National Congress of the Vietnam Journalists' Association (F.J.A.) opened here this morning, Dec 8.

The opening ceremony was attended by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and president of the V.J.A.; Dao Duy Tung, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and head of its Department for Propaganda and Training; Ha Xuan Truong, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of its Department for Culture and Arts; and Tran Lam, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee, president of the Vietnam Radio and T.V. Commission, and vice-president of the V.J.A.

In his opening speech, Hoang Tung said that the congress was a manifestation of the growth of unified Vietnam's mass media and that Vietnamese revolutionary journalists should directly encourage the masses to bring into full play their sense of collective mastery in simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions for national construction and defence.

The participants heard a letter from President Truong Chinh to the congress. In his letter, Truong Chinh praised the efficient contributions of the press to the past struggles against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, as well as to the recent victory over the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen.

"Though still short of materials and equipment, the Vietnamese press service with a glorious tradition and great achievements, has proved to be one of the advanced revolutionary press services of the world," the president wrote.

He reminded the Vietnamese journalists of the late President Ho Chi Minh's teachings and asked them to try to raise the ideological, militant and popular (?character) of the revolutionary press, and to unceasingly improve their profession in order to better complete their glorious tasks.

Tran Lam, vice-president of the V.J.A., delivered a report of the association's executive committee on the history of the Vietnamese press, chiefly after the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and on a plan to keep the Vietnamese press abreast with the development of the revolution and the world progress.

NHAN DAN on Press Tradition

BK071163 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Dec 7 -- NHAN DAN, the party paper, on December 6 ran an article reviewing the glorious tradition of the Vietnam's revolutionary press and urging Vietnamese journalists to strive to increase the quality and efficiency of mass media.

The article was written in connection with the Fourth National Congress of the Vietnam Journalists Association which is scheduled to open here tomorrow.

The article says:

Vietnam's revolutionary press came into being almost at the same time as the Communist Party, and like the party it was based on the ideological foundation laid by President Ho who also provided with political and professional guidance and who cared for each of its steps forward.

Most of the leaders of the Vietnamese revolution were also the vanguard and most outstanding proletarian journalists. Following the example of President Ho Chi Minh and together with him, Tran Phu, Nguyen Van Cu, Phan Dang Luu, Hoang Van Thu, Le Duan, Truong Chinh and Pahn Van Dong and others have used their pens as sharp weapons to denounce the imperialists and the feudalists, and an efficient medium to mobilize the people to build a new life. Along with other activities, revolutionary press has actually become a very efficient instrument for revolutionary mobilization and guidance and has fulfilled its function of the proletarian press as defined by Lenin: The press is the collective propagandist, mobilizer and organizer.

Party General Secretary Le Duan has also said that the press is a revolutionary weapon, a science and an art, while President Truong Chinh said, the newspaper is a sharp weapon in the class struggle. A journalist is a shock combatant on the ideological front.

The article continues:

We can take pride in our excellent revolutionary press which has made direct contributions to the great victories of our people and our nation in more than half a century. Our press is worthy of standing in the same rank as the advanced revolutionary press of other countries.

The article went on to say that since national reunification, the press has actively contributed to the mobilization of the entire people in the implementation of the two strategic tasks, namely to build socialism and to defend the socialist homeland, vigorously ushering the country in the first stage of the transition to socialism.

The article reported that there are at present 6,000 mass media workers in the whole country, 3,000 of them members of the Vietnam Journalists Association (V.J.A.).

Dealing with the task of the press in the coming period, the article quoted the resolution of the fourth plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam as saying: To improve the mass media work aimed at equipping our cadres and the masses with correct and timely understanding of the party's policies and line, the state laws, the situation and tasks, as well as with the necessary knowledge of science and technology and about socio-economic management directly concerned with production and life. In parallel with praising good people and good deeds, discovering and introducing models of the new ideology, the press needs to severely criticize shortcomings and deviations in society, resolutely combat enemy propaganda and discover the snarls at the grassroots in the course of implementing the party's guidelines and policies, thus helping concerned bodies to make timely remedy.

At the same time, appropriate space must be given by the press to analyzing the bitter class struggle between the two paths, socialist and capitalist, in our society and throughout the world, so that everyone could see clearly that the fundamental enemy of our people is U.S. imperialism while the direct and dangerous enemy is the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. It is necessary to enhance the education of proletarian internationalism, and increase the militancy and persuasiveness in our external propaganda with the aim of getting higher effect in implementing the party's foreign policy.

TRUONG CHINH URGES REVOLUTIONARY LINE IN RESEARCH

OW972319 Hanoi VNA in English 9749 GMT 7 Dec 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 6 -- Truong Chinh, president of the State Council, has urged researchers to dig deeper into the characteristics and the law of development of the Vietnamese society, nation and people.

He was addressing a meeting held here on December 2 under the joint auspices of the Institute of History, the Institute of Literature and the geography section of the Commission for Social Sciences to mark the 30th anniversary of the board for history, geography and literature research department, predecessor of the Commission for Social Sciences. He said:

"The founding of the said department was aimed at popularizing the Marxist-Leninist theory and the party's revolutionary line in order to heighten the people's patriotism and proletarian internationalism, make a critical analysis of the erroneous and reactionary viewpoints and expand the cultural and scientific intercourse with other countries."

The president also urged the researchers to study President Ho Chi Minh's thought and virtues, the essence and attributes of socialist patriotism, the socialist (?ethos) and proletarian internationalism.

He asked the researchers to work out a (?master) plan for the development of social sciences in Vietnam with a eye to both the immediate and long-term needs and concrete programs to combine study with practise. He also dealt with the need to train a contingent of capable social science workers.

BRIEFS

SEMINAR ON HO'S WORK -- Hanoi VNA Dec 7 -- A seminar on "Prison Diary," a major literary work by President Ho Chi Minh, was held here Tuesday by the Institute of Literature of the Commission for Social Sciences in collaboration with the "Van Hoc" (literature) publishing house. The seminar was attended by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the C.P.V. C.C. and head of its Department for Culture and Arts; Ha Huy Giap, director of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; and others. "Prison Diary" is a collection of poems in Chinese composed 40 years ago by President Ho while imprisoned by the Chiang Kai-shek regime from Autumn 1942 to Autumn 1943. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 7 Dec 83 OW]

SOVIET ARMY ACROBATIC TROUPE -- Hanoi VNA Dec 8 -- A 15-member acrobatic troupe of the Soviet Army led by Major Vindanov Samin Feyderovit arrived here today on a performance tour of Vietnam as guest of the Ministry of National Defence. The troupe will give its premiere at the sports club of the Vietnam People's Army here tomorrow evening. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1645 GMT 8 Dec 83 OW]

JAKARTA PAPER COMMENTS ON POSSIBLE REAGAN VISIT

BK071505 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 6 Dec 83

[From the press review]

[Text] ANGKATAN BERSENJATA, in principle, is of the view that it would be better for U.S. President Reagan to pay a return visit to Indonesia after the presidential election and expressed its conviction that Reagan most likely will be reelected. On Reagan's planned visit to Jakarta in next April, the paper said the timing is inopportune because of President Suharto's busy schedule related to the implementation of the Fourth 5-Year Development Plan.

LOCAL TRADE CENTER PLANNED FOR PNG BORDER

BK081445 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] The Papua New Guinea Government has agreed to a plan to build shophouses, within Indonesian territory, at the border between Irian Jaya and Papua New Guinea. The agreement was reached during a technical border meeting between Papua New Guinea and Indonesia held at Manokwari, Irian Jaya. The Papua New Guinea delegation was led by the first secretary in charge of border administration and defense in the Foreign Ministry, (John Apini), while the Indonesian delegation was led by the head of the Indonesian-Papua New Guinea Border Development Board, (F.X. Suryanto Sriwardoyo).

According to the agreement, the construction of the shophouses will be carried out by the Irian Jaya provincial administration on behalf of the Indonesian Government to meet the daily needs of the local population living on both sides of the border. According to our reporter in Jayapura, the shophouses will be built in (Sota) village, Merauke sub-district, which is located at the boundary line used as the exit and entry gate for traditional visits between the two countries, especially for those living along the border.

REPORTAGE ON ISLAMIC CONFERENCE ORGANIZATION MEETING

For coverage of the Islamic Conference Organization's foreign ministers meeting in Dhaka, including a Jakarta report on Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja's response to Bangladesh Chief Martial Law Administrator General Ershad's message, see the Bangladesh section of the 5 December South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BRIEFS

WEST GERMAN AID -- West Germany will provide Indonesia with DM380 million loan to finance the first stage of expansion of 500-kilovolt high voltage telex network project and a diesel power station. The West German aid results from negotiations on economic cooperation between Indonesian and West German delegations held in Jakarta on 20-30 November. West Germany also agreed to allocate DM37.1 million to help Indonesia purchase a vessel to transport ammonia. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Dec 83 BK]

NEW ZEALAND AGREEMENT -- An agreement on a U.S. \$2.4 million aid from the Government of New Zealand is signed in Jakarta today by Minister of Cooperative Bustanil Arifin and New Zealand Ambassador to Indonesia Michael Powles. Second Chairman of the Indonesian Cooperatives Association Salim explained that the aid would be in the form of fellowship, experts, and motorcars in the framework of milk cooperatives development in Indonesia. [Text] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Nov 83 BK]

PHILIPPINES-U.S. MUTUAL DEFENSE BOARD MEETS

OW081636 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] The Philippine-U.S. Mutual Defense Board [MDB] met today to review and refine common goals and objectives in accordance with the mutual defense treaty, military bases agreement, and military assistance agreement between the two nations.

Admiral William Crowe, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Command and MDB cochairman, presided over the meeting at the Subic Naval Base in Olongapo City. AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] General Fabian Ver led the Philippine panel.

Adm Crowe noted that today's meeting coincided with the 42d anniversary of the attack of Pearl Harbor and the Philippines which marked the outbreak of World War II.

AIRPORT TECHNICIANS DENY SEEING AQUINO SHOOTING

OW082159 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] Two technicians manning the closed-circuit TV at the Manila International Airport [MIA] told the Agrava board that they failed to monitor the actual assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. The two testified before the board at today's hearing; and for other details, here is Jose Carlos.

[Begin video recording] [Shot of interview with Butz Aquino] [Carlos] The Agrava fact-finding board will subpoena next week Butz Aquino, younger brother of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr, who revealed in a media interview yesterday that he has several witnesses on the Aquino assassination. The board's general counsel, Adres Narvasa, said the board wants to know from Butz Aquino who these witnesses are so they can be called to the witness stand. Aquino in that interview said these witnesses, however, may not come out into the open for fear their lives would be endangered. How can we secure their personal safety, he asked.

Butz reiterated his stand that he will not participate in the ongoing investigation being conducted by the Agrava board.

[Aquino] It will be very difficult, especially since the main bulk of the evidence is presented by the military, and that is why we cannot get any impartial judgment or even recommendation from this body.

[Cut to Agrava Board hearing] [Carlos] At today's public hearing, an NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] forensic chemist testified that Rolando Galman, the alleged assassin of Aquino was positive for nitrates or gunpower residues. Mrs (Ida Macsipoc) said this meant Galman fired the gun and there was no way that these gun power residues from the gun could have been placed in his hands by some other people.

In her testimony, Mrs (Macsipoc) also said Aquino was negative for nitrates when she conducted paraffin tests on the left and right hands, forehead, and chin of the former senator. She told the board she found it unusual why her superiors who requested the paraffin tests did not include the examination of the back of the head of Aquino where the bullet that killed him entered.

Two air traffic controllers who were in charge of the ramp closed-circuit television system at the MIA also testified before the board. They were (Odifonso Torres) and (Jose Eric Flores), who, 2 weeks ago in an interview with the board's legal staff, said they did not see anything with regard to the Aquino assassination.

However, in today's hearing, they decided to inform the board of what they saw through the closed-circuit TV which monitored the taxiing and parking of China Airlines' Flight 811 bearing the former senator. According to Mr (Flores), one of the nine cameras of the closed-circuit TV system, was not focused on the tarmac where the actual shooting took place, but was fixed on the nose of the plane and top portion of the bridge stairway where Aquino descended.

When he saw something unusual through the monitors -- that was four people going down the stairway hurriedly -- he called the attention of his supervisor, Mr (Tores), who then adjusted the focus and seconds later what was seen on the TV monitors were two persons sprawled on the ground and a man face down, being carried into a military van.

(Flores) and (Tores) substituted for two personnel who were supposed to man the closed-circuit TV system on August 21st but failed to report. These men would also be subpoenaed. [end recording]

MARCOS MEETS FORMER DETAINEES, BAGUIO OFFICIALS

OW081928 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 8 Dec 83

[Text] The president continued to meet in Baguio City with political leaders and other groups from northern Luzon, and Joel Barotilla has the latest.

[Begin recording] One such meeting was with a group of former detainees whom the president ordered released 2 days ago. The delegation was headed by Region One Commanding General Victorino Azada. They personally thanked the president for his good gesture in **granting them** their freedom. They were formerly detained at Camp (Bado Tanguao) in La Trinidad, Benguet, for subversive activities.

The president reiterated the open-arm policy of the government for those who want to return to the folds of the law.

The president also met with Baguio City local officials on the city's development and expansion projects. Mayor (Ernest de Pono) informed the president of the city's [word indistinct] and water problem. At present, the city has a population of 180,000, but the water district can only provide water for some 130,000 residents. The president said he will soon issue directives to solve this problem. [end recording]

BANK WORKS ON PLAN TO BUY RAW MATERIALS

HK090437 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Text] The Central Bank will work out a mechanism which will enable manufacturers and exporters to use their unremitted dollar earnings to buy raw materials. The president earlier issued an order to this effect. The move will be adopted by the government on a temporary basis, to keep the country's economic program on track pending the availability of bridging funds or loan advances from the United States and Japan. The president also ordered Trade and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin to appeal to multinational companies doing business in the Philippines to supply their local subsidiaries with raw materials, which will be converted to equity, instead of being repaid in dollars.

[Begin Marcos recording] I have directed Minister Ongpin to appeal to such big corporations [words indistinct] the chemical or drug companies, since their subsidiaries and they have been making money from us for the past decades [words indistinct]. Can they send in their raw materials as equity, not on a consignment to be repaid basis, but equity, which means it is an investment within the Philippines on their subsidiaries, it's a part of their capital, which means that the Central Bank will not need to repay them.

This is all intended to make up for the delay in bridging funding, which we still hope we will get this week, but just in case there is any delay, we have to get the raw materials, we have to get the manufacturers to continue manufacturing, and they tell me that they can do so up to February, but if they do not order it now, order their raw materials now, they will be in trouble. And so I have authorized these orders of raw materials, charged against the earnings. [end recording]

TRADE MINISTRY WORKS TO DISPENSE HOARDED GOODS

HK090442 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 9 Dec 83

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Trade and Industry is effecting a speedy disposition of the hoarded goods found in several warehouses in Metro Manila. The hoarded goods are being distributed to supermarkets and Kadiwa stores.

Meantime the Bureau of Internal Revenue will look at the possible tax cases against the owners of nine Metro Manila commercial establishments raided by authorities for alleged hoarding of consumer goods. Bureau officials said that they need a simple case of non-invoicing of goods before they can order a seizure of the books and accounts of these establishments. Raiding teams recovered from these establishments an estimated 60 million pesos worth of consumer items.

As this developed, Trade Minister Roberto Ongpin appealed to consumers not to buy more products than they need.

[Begin Ongpin recording] I would like just to appeal once more to the consumers. The consumers should realize that there is enough supply, the only problem is if they buy 10 to 20 times their normal requirements, they in fact will create the shortage.

I want to remind all of the wholesalers that the penalty for, that hoarding is a criminal offense, and much more than that, or in addition to that, we have been directed to seize the hoarded goods and get them out to the public right away. The eight very large bodegas the contents of which we have seized so far are not in the process. Our objective now is to get these out to the markets, to the consumers. The disposition of the goods is something that we have to do right away, even pending the prosecution, because we want to make sure they get out to the market, and the authority for that is contained in [words indistinct]. [end recording]

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